FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALLEGED U.S. ARMS PACT VIOLATIONS DETAILED

PM111804 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 5

[I. Zakharov article: "The United States Violates Its Own Commitments"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The PRAVDA editorial offices have received many letters linked with the publication of items on Reagan's "star wars" program. These letters testify to the profound alarm felt by Soviet people, like broad circles of the world public, over the aggressive U.S. course aimed at achieving military supremacy for itself. One of the questions most frequently asked is: How do such U.S. actions square with the legal and political commitments the United States has assumed in the field of strategic arms limitation?

On frequent occasions recently, the Soviet Government has drawn the U.S. Government's attention to the inadmissibility of disregarding its assumed commitments. A principled assessment of U.S. actions aimed at circumventing arms control agreements was given in the Soviet memorandum conveyed to the State Department in January 1984 and the TASS statement and USSR Foreign Ministry announcement published in PRAVDA on 21 October 1984 and 28 February 1985, respectively. These documents describe the U.S. approach to the arms limitation and reduction process itself and to the fulfillment of the legal and political commitments it has assumed in various fields -- from strategic to conventional arms and from treaties as a whole to individual provisions thereof. These assessments of U.S. actions and the Soviet Union's attitude to them retain their validity wholly and completely.

The strategic arms limitation agreements include: the Soviet-U.S. open-ended Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Defense Systems (the ABM Treaty) and interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms (both were concluded in May 1972 and relate to the SALT I stage of negotiations) and also the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II), which was signed in 1979 but has not been ratified through the fault of the United States. It should be noted that after the expiration of the interim agreement, the sides exchanged official statements confirming that the commitments arising from the agreement remain in force. There is also an official U.S. Government statement of intent not to take actions that would undermine the provisions of SALT II. These three agreements basically regulate Soviet-U.S. relations in the field of strategic arms.

How do things stand in terms of the U.S. fulfillment of its commitments under these accords? Being of unlimited duration, the ABM Treaty is the main obstacle to the implementation of the U.S. Administration's schemes for acquiring military superiority in the world. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" proclaimed by the U.S. President, which has been christened the "star wars" program, envisages the creation of a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements, which blatantly violates the spirit and letter of this treaty. Thus, Article I of the treaty records the parties' commitment "not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of its country and not to provide a base for such defense," while Article V records a commitment "not to develop, test, or deploy ABM systems or components which are sea-, air-, space-, or mobile land-based."

What is now being planned in the United States, of course, is not "defense" or the development of "ABM means." These words are used to conceal the essence of the matter, which is a plan to develop a dangerous new class of arms: space strike systems intended to become a weighty addition to the U.S. nuclear arsenal and secure an opportunity for the United States to launch a surprise first nuclear strike with impunity.

Washington is advancing spurious arguments in an attempt to justify the "star wars" plans. Arguments that the "Strategic Defense Initiative" is nothing more than research, which is allegedly not prohibited by the AMB Treaty, are fashionable there. This is a deliberate untruth. For a long time now, it has been a question not of "innocuous scientific research" but of targeted programs for the development of space strike arms. This work essentially pursues the objective of destroying the ABM Treaty and is incompatible both with the objectives of the treaty as a whole and the specific provisions contained in its articles.

First, the very objective of the so-called "research" -- the development of space strike arms and an all-embracing ABM system -- fundamentally contradicts the treaty. Second, the measures the U.S. Administration is taking even now testify that what is being conducted is targeted work envisioning the development of models of space arms to be followed by the appearance and deployment of this new class of arms. The proposed "peace" of this work can be judged from the astronomic appropriations for it: $26 billion over the next 5 years, which Washington plainly does not intent to spend on "pure science." Third, the intention of starting tests of these arms and their components in a couple of years has been openly announced. Fourth, Washington makes no secret of the fact that it intends to implement its plan at any price, up to overt abandonment of observance of existing accords. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has stated shamelessly on this score: "At the present stage we are conducting research work with a view to determining whether a totally reliable system can be developed. If it can, we will have to go outside the framework of the ABM Treaty."

Other facts also testify to the U.S. side's arbitrary, to put it mildly, treatment of the provisions of the ABM Treaty.

Shemya Island (in the Aleutians) houses a large radar station where use was made of components tested for ABM defense purposes in violation of the agreed accords during its construction. This station can be used for the creation of a radar field for the ABM defense of U.S. territory, which contradicts the commitment made under Article I of the ABM Treaty.

An analogous violation of the treaty -- the creation of a radar field covering a large part of U.S. territory -- is the construction of large radar stations of the "Pave Paws" type, whose tactical and technical specifications match the requirments of ABM radar stations. Two of them have already been built on the western and eastern seaboards of the United States, and construction of another two is in progress in the south.

In violation of the commitment "not to deploy in the future radars for early warning of strategic ballistic missile attack except at locations along the periphery of its national territory and oriented outward: (Article VI), the United States is building a big "Pave Paws" radar station far beyond the borders of its territory in Greenland.

The United States is carrying out work to develop components and systems prohibited by the treaty, particulary mobile AMB radars and multiple warheads for AMB's; Minuteman ICBM's are being tested to give them ABM capabilities. This also violates commitments assumed by the United States under the treaty.

Another patent violation of the ABM treaty is the fact that Washington is currently making persistent efforts to involve its allies in the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" announced by Reagan.

The list of U.S. violations in the field of strategic offensive arms, a field where the commitments of the Soviet Union and the United States are governed by the interim agreement and the SALT II treaty, is equally extensive.

In these documents, the parties acknowledged the existence of strategic balance and defined measures promoting the maintenance of this balance in the future. This does not please the Washington administration, which intends to change the correlation of forces in its favor and attempt to achieve military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. It is attempting to find loopholes in the treaties, and where it cannot find any it goes in for direct violations.

For example, the nondeployment of long-range sea- and land-based cruise missiles was stipulated by the protocol to the SALT II treaty, which is an integral part of the treaty. By refusing to ratify the treaty, the U.S. side violated this accord and having blocked the further resolution of the cruise missile question, embarked on the deployment of long-range sea-based cruise missiles on its submarines and surface ships.

The siting of U.S. Pershing II ballistic missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe also violated a commitment contained in Article XII of the SALT II treaty: not to circumvent this treaty "through any other state or states, or in any other manner," and also "not to assume any international obligations that would conflict with" the treaty (Article XIII). No subterfuges are capable of refuting the fact that the siting of these first strike nuclear means, which can reach targets on the USSR's territory and are a direct addition to the U.S. strategic nuclear potential, violates the maintenance of strategic balance between our countries prescribed by the SALT II treaty.

The question of deliberate concealment measures is also an example of flagrant disregard by the United States of the commitments it has assumed. The parties in included in the interim agreement a provision "not to use deliberate concealment measures that impede verification" (Article V). This provision is also recorded in the SALT II treaty. However, the United States has violated it so often that such violations have become more of the rule than the exception. The U.S. side's use of shelters [ukrytiye] has been observed when it has carried out work on both intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) launchers and submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM) launchers. The Soviet Union has repeatedly informed the U.S. side of the illegality of such actions, but the practice of using shelters has continued.

The situation taking shape is especially serious since it undermines confidence in U.S. observance of one of the main accords on the limitation of the number of MIRVed ICMB's. The single-warhead Minuteman II ICBM launchers that have been converted under cover are indistinguishable from the launchers of MIRVed Minuteman-III missiles. This being the case, there are objective reasons to consider that all Minuteman launch silos contain missiles with a minimum of three warheads.

The use of shelters during work on Titan-II ICBM launchers, too, has also been repeatedly noted. Recently the United States has violated the agreed procedures for dismantling such launchers: instead of the stipulated 6-month period for dismantled launchers to remain in the open they have been buried within 1-2 months, which reduces confidence in the effectiveness of dismantlement measures and does not guarantee their irreversibility.

The U.S. Administration's activity also calls into question its readiness to observe Article VI of the SALT-II treaty, which prohibits the development of new types of ICBM (except for one type). The MX type of ICBM has already been developed, and Washington is embarked on the implementation of plans to develop and create yet another type of ICBM, the Midgetman.

These are only some of the examples of the U.S. side's disregard for the spirit and letter of agreements that have been reached.

Violations of the provisions of the treaties inevitably undermine the foundation of the package of legal and political norms elaborated in the past decade and has a negative effect on the entire spectrum of Soviet-U.S. relations.

The U.S. line of undermining existing agreements in the field of strategic arms and eroding the system of binding mutual agreements elaborated through joint efforts demonstrates not only Washington's reluctance to follow the path of detente but also its aspiration to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union at any price, despite the fact that the entire history of the arms race has shown the futility of such attempts. As statements from the Soviet leadership have repeatedly noted, the USSR will not allow such superiority and insists that the United States stricly observes the international commitments it has assumed in the field of arms limitation.

DPA: USSR PLACES 60 SS-21'S NEAR FRG-GDR BORDER

LD101244 Hamburg DPA in German 1205 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] Bonn, 10 May (DPA) -- According to the FRG Defense Ministry, Moscow has stationed at least 60 SS-21 nuclear short-range missiles near the intra-German frontier. The ministry announced in Bonn on Friday that the missiles have a range of 120 km. It is assumed that in all 19 Soviet divisions in the GDR, the outmoded "FROG" missile system is being replace by the modern SS-21's. Compared with their predecessors, they have a significantly higher accuracy and can be deployed more quickly.

It appears that the Soviets are not adhering to the unilateral 6-month moratorium on the stationing of the SS-20 medium-range missiles, which Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced 7 April. In its statement, the Defense Ministry pointed out that construction work on seven new sites is continuing west of the Urals. The ministry says that so far 414 SS-20 missiles with 1,242 warheads are operational, with 243 missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union.

The stationing of the new SS-X-25 intercontinental missile, with one warhead and a range of 10,000 km, will follow shortly. It could be either mobile or deployed from a fixed position. Another new development is the SS-X-24, with the same range but 10 independently targetable warheads. A year ago, about 50 SS-12/22 "Scaleboard" short-range missiles with a range of 900 km were noted in the GDR and the CSSR.

PACT PARLIAMENTARIANS TO MEET IN BUDAPEST

PM101548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 85 Morning Edition p 1

["On Meeting of Representatives of the Warsaw Pact States' Parliaments" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] By prior arrangement, a meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact states will be held in Budapest in the next few days.

KULIKOV ADDRESSES WARSAW PACT STAFF OFFICERS

OW111203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2125 GMT 9 May 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; talk by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact countries, at a meeting of Military Council members, generals and officiers of the staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries at the end of March -- place not given]

[Text] The 3 decades since the establishment of the Warsaw Pact organization have been a path of constant improvement and fraternal unity of its peoples and armies.

The CPSU and other communist and workers' parties oblige us to continue strengthening the defensive alliance of the socialist community countries, and to always remember the aggressive essence of imperialism; the troops of the allied armies are sacredly fulfilling this order.

Currently, the world is not tranquil. This is not our fault. Certain circles in the West are ever more fiercely opposing the peace-loving foreign policy course of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries. They are still not responding reciprocally to the peaceful proposals of the Warsaw Pact member-states. In a frenzied manner they are building up arms of all kinds, modernizing armies, and engaging in the militarization of space. In a word, they are carrying out active preparations for a new war.

At the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum, it was noted that, in the complicated international situation, it is more important than ever to maintain the defense capability of our motherland at such a level that potential aggressors would do well to know that encroachment on the security of the Soviet land, its allies, the peaceful life of the Soviet people would be met by a retaliatory strike.

As before, the servicemen of the Joint Armed Forces are required to constantly strengthen their combat readiness and improve cooperation between the fraternal armies in order to fulfill their tasks honorably.

The task set by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states, the Committee of Defense Ministers, and the Military Council of our defensive alliance is to be constantly ready to defend the socialist conquests and the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

ADM KHOVRIN INTERVIEWED ON PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD121348 Moscow TASS in English 1329 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- "The Warsaw Treaty is of an exclusively defensive character, its participants have no territorial claims or aggressive intentions towards other countries", stressed Admiral Nikolay Khovrin, deputy commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states for the Navy. He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent in connection with the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Treaty which falls due on May 14.

The victory over fascist Germany, said the admiral, opened for the European peoples and the whole of mankind ways and created conditions for cooperation, concord and peace. But right after the end of the war the United States in its self-seeking political and military-strategic aims, having temporary monopoly to nuclear weapons, stepped on the path of blackmail and threats towards the Soviet Union, its recent ally in the anti-Hitler coalition. A plan of nuclear attack on the Soviet Union was drawn up in 1945. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in 1949 to pool the military efforts and aggressive designs of imperialism. Simultaneously the United States was forming military blocs on an anti-communist basis also in other parts of the world. In these conditions the socialist countries came to the unanimous opinion on the need of forming the organisation that could reliably ensure their security in the face of growing threat from imperialism's aggressive forces.

The Warsaw Treaty organisation became such a military-political collective defense organisation. That treaty was signed in the capital of Poland six years after the formation of the North Atlantic pact, stressed Admiral Khovrin. For the first time in history exactly the socialist countries formed the alliance the military might of which is wholly and entirely aimed at maintaining peace and security. Its participants agreed to reliably guarantee their legitimate right to freedom and independence, inviolability of the frontiers. The Warsaw Treaty has been fulfilling steadily and with dignity that very important function.

Over these years our alliance and its armed forces, said the admiral, more than once were exactly the force which contained and continues containing imperialism in its desire to liquidate the community of the socialist states.

This is all the more important now that imperialism's aggressiveness sharply increased. The internationalist and international significance of our alliance, defensive might of the socialist states specially increases at the present-day stage, stressed Admiral Khovrin. This is why, he stressed, the leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, reaffirming their devotion to the ideas of collective defense of the gains of socialism, prolonged the term of the treaty on April 26 this year.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES WW II COOPERATION

PM121450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Preserve Peace!"]

[Text] The world celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War developed into an impressive display of the powerful forces of socialism and peace, a demonstration of the peoples' determination to uphold and strengthen the cause of international security.

The battle against fascism was the largest military clash between socialism and the strike forces of imperialism. The question of our socialist state's existence was decided in the course of this battle. The fate of many European peoples and states that the fascist monsters had attempted to doom to destruction was also decided at the same time. In the final analysis, the fate of Europe and indeed of the entire world was decided in the course of this conflict.

It was mankind's good fortune that there was a force in the world capable of preventing fascism from reversing the development of history and able to save human civilization.

The rout of fascism was achieved by the combined efforts of the countries and peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition and the selfless struggle of members of the resistance movement, partisans, and underground antifascists in many countries. At the same time, the peoples know that the decisive force that nullified fascism's evil calculations was the world's first socialist state. The war confirmed that socialism is invincible.

Fascism was routed, but the price our people and the whole of mankind had to pay for victory was incredibly high.

The Soviet Union was the first in the prewar years to begin to warn the peoples and states about the imminent danger. The USSR was the source of persistent proposals to create a collective security system in Europe that would have constituted a reliable barrier to Hitlerite aggression. Had the West accepted these proposals the catastrophe could have been averted but hatred for socialism blinded the then Western leaders. By "appeasing" the aggressor they hoped to channel his ambitions eastward, against the USSR. Their shortsighted policy freed the fascist invaders' hands, and the passage of time will never absolve them of the responsibility for this.

The seeds of war and aggression must not be allowed to put forth their poisonous shoots; it is necessary to struggle against war before it happens -- that is the most important lesson of the last war. This lesson is especially instructive since plans for a new and even more dangerous -- nuclear -- war are being hatched at full speed in Western, primarily U.S., ruling imperialist circles and the slanderous myth of the "Soviet military threat" is again being used as a cover for these misanthropic schemes.

All the world's peoples now have one common enemy -- the threat of nuclear war -- and a single main task -- eliminating this threat. Is it possible to resolve this task and halt the slide toward nuclear war? For Soviet people, there are not two opinions about it. Yes, the war threat hanging over the world through the fault of adventurist circles of imperialism can be averted. One of the preconditions for this is to heed the lessons of the last war.

The objective situation in the world at that time led to the creation of the anti-Hitler coalition, and differences of world outlook, class, or political position were no obstacle to this.

The experience of creating a coalition of this kind is of abiding significance. It was proved in practice that states with different social systems can pool efforts in a struggle against a common enemy, find mutually acceptable solutions, and act effectively to achieve a joint objective. This cooperation not only contributed to the cause of crushing fascism but also laid the foundation for a settlement of complex questions of the postwar order, including territorial questions, in keeping with the interests of all peoples. It is necessary to doom to defeat the efforts of those circles which, by attacking the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, would like to remove an obstacle to the ambitions of the militarists and revanchists.

"Taking account of the lofty mission of all states and their parliaments and governments in preserving universal peace," the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers appeal "To the Peoples, Parliaments, and Governments of All Countries" states, "and aware of its responsibility for the fate of peace and mankind, the Soviet Union appeals to all peoples, parliaments, and governments to heed the voice of reason and make active joint efforts to halt the slide into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe, bar the way to a new war, and seek the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union is prepared to consider any initiative or any proposal benefiting peace."

In unleashing the "cold war," bellicose NATO circles are counting on "replaying" the results of World War II and depriving the Soviet people and other forces of peace and progress of the fruits of the victory over fascism. U.S. imperialism has emerged at the forefront of the war threat to mankind. U.S. policy is becoming increasingly bellicose and has become a permanent negative factor in international relations. This cannot be disregarded.

Aware of the scale of the war threat, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are fully determined to prevent the breaking of the military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO. We will continue to adhere to this policy since we have learned firmly and once and for all the lessons of the past.

Despite all the complexity and danger of the present situation, Soviet people firmly believe that there is a possibility, a realistic possibility, of curbing the aggressive forces of imperialism; political reason can triumph in international relations. It will triumph! The attempt by reactionary forces of imperialism to destroy socialism and enslave the peoples resulted in collapse for its initiators 40 years ago. Such a policy is especially fruitless today, given the present correlation of forces in the world.

Educated by the Leninist party and advancing confidently under its leadership toward new accomplishments in peaceful creative labor, Soviet people see it as their duty to the millions who fell in the last war and their duty to present and future generations to uphold mankind's sacred right to life and safeguard stable peace. This duty we will fulfill!

FALIN IZVESTIYA ARTICLE ON BONN SUMMIT CITED

LD101613 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- Even forty years back reactionaries of the Truman type were extremely annoyed by the fact that the Soviet Union emerged as the chief political and moral victor from the Second World War and that the authority of the U.S.S.R. and the attractiveness of our example were higher than ever before, IZVESTIYA's political news analyst Valentin Falin writes. The people in power across the ocean could not tolerate that and set out to complete what proved to be too much for Nazi Germany.

"This is what stands behind a seemingly insignificant phrase in the political declaration 'On the 40th Anniversary of the End of the Second World War' passed a few days ago by heads of major capitalist countries at the summit meeting in Bonn. 'The end of the war marked a new beginning'", the news analyst writes. "This is what was plaited into a wreath which Reagan placed on the graves of Hitler's soldiers and SS servicemen. Would not the Bitburg flowers turn into bitter fruit for the whole world!"

"Let us not forget", Valentin Falin writes in conclusion, "that the revision of the results of the war begins with a revision of its origins, its course and the real contribution of states and peoples to the victory over the aggressors, from renouncing the principles and bright ideals which led the United Nations forty years ago to the common victory, to common peace, to common security, to common clear skies over the heads".

UN ENVOY SPEAKS AT SECURITY COUNCIL ON NICARAGUA

LD102210 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Discussion of the situation in Central America continues in the UN Security Council. Council members condemned the aggressive actions of the United States against Nicaragua.

Comrade Troyanovskiy, the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations, stated that the situation in Central America is continuing to deteriorate, turning the region into an increasingly dangerous hotbed of tension. The United States, he said, is threatening the heroic people of Nicaragua with military reprisals, trying to deprive them of their freedom and sovereignty, as happend in Grenada.

WAR VETERANS, RESISTANCE FIGHTERS MEETING ENDS

LD121909 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- "We belong to different social systems but are united by our shared desire to save our common home, earth, from the flames of nuclear war," Aleksey Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee, said in his address today at the closing ceremony of the international meeting of war veterans devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism. The meeting was attended by representatives of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition and veteran resistance fighters from 56 countries.

Summing up the results of the two-day meeting, Aleksey Zheltov said that the keynote of all the speeches was an appeal for the unity of war veterans and resistance fighters in the struggle for peace and for ending the arms race which poses a threat to the very existence of mankind.

"During the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of great victory over fascism and militarism," he continued, "we reiterated anew our loyalty to the ideals which had emerged in the Second World War. Veteran soldiers and resistance fighters demonstrated anew that they are an energetic detachment of the public forces in all countries and that they act in the spirit of the Charter and resolutions of the United Nations and the Final Act signed in Helsinki."

The Moscow meeting clearly showed that the war veterans' movement has a great potential which must be used for safeguarding peace, Aleksey Zheltov stressed. He called for unity and cohesion of all the peace forces in attaining that lofty goal.

The Soviet people, Zheltov said, have profound respect for the peoples of the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, for every soldier and resistance fighter who struggled against the common enemy.

DELEGATE DESCRIBES OTTAWA HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING

LD111952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 11 May 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] We already know, comrades, that the conference of experts from countries participating in the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe concerning the issues of respecting human rights and liberties in their states, has opened in Ottawa. Our Canadian correspondent Aleksey Melnikov is reporting on the beginning of the conference and on the atmosphere in which it is taking place.

[Melnikov] In accordance with the procedure adopted, it is taking place behind closed doors. Nevertheless, a wide-spread press discussion, based on a well-known anti-Soviet scenario, has begun. Claims against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are in the foreground of this discussion. All kinds of anti-Soviet organizations, among which representatives of Zionist lobby are particularly active, joined in a slanderous campaign. The conference is taking place against this loud background. I asked Vsevolod Nikolayevich Sofinskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, to tell us what is now taking place around the negotiation table.

[Begin Sofinskiy recording] The conference has just begun its work and it is obviously too early to draw major and definite conclusions. However, even these first few days show that different delegations came here, apparently, in a different mood for this conference. It seems to me that this fact manifested itself most convincingly during the preparatory period. NATO and, first of all, the U.S. delegation, came here not in order to work constructively and in a businesslike atmosphere to discuss issues to be examined, but to transform this conference into a sort of propaganda and even, I would say, a scandalous show. Thanks to the constructive position of the socialist countries supported by the delegations of neutral and nonaligned countries, however, it was possible to work out the agenda and procedures common for this sort of conference.

The conference has thus begun. If one takes into account that the start of the conference coincided with the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and nazism in World War II, it is natural and understandable that the Soviet delegation proposed the holding of a solemn session devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory.

Such a session did indeed take place and many delegations spoke about the need to draw conclusions from World War II and, first of all, the lesson of not allowing the tragedy to happen again, especially since if a new war breaks it will be nuclear this time and how can you talk about human rights in a nuclear desert?

Discussion of issues for the sake of which the conference was convened began at the conference. The Soviet delegation is ready to describe in detail all the issues connected with implementing human rights in the Soviet Union to tell about our experience and we do have a lot to tell. We have achieved in our country something that cannot be achieved in any capitalist country and we are ready to listen, with interest and attention, to how human rights are implemented in other countries. Such exchanges of opinions and information in a businesslike and unbiased atmosphere will facilitate the successful and fruitful work of the conference. We arrived in Ottawa ready to work seriously and constructively. Those who are ready to cooperate with us on an honest and constructive basis will find a responsive partner. [end recording]

REPORTS ON REAGAN EUROPEAN TRIP IN RETROSPECT

PRAVDA Article

PM101820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Washington Politicians' Miscalculation. What the U.S. President's Visit to Europe Showed"]

[Text] Washington, 10 May -- President Reagan's 10-day trip to West European countries is over. The visit showed how deep and acute the contradictions between the United States and its allies are and how strong the alarm and indignation are in West Europe at the U.S. Administration's hegemonist course, which is fraught with a lethal threat to peace and international security.

Reagan's trip, NEWSWEEK states, took place in a gloomy atmosphere that was established as soon as his plane landed at Bonn airport. The U.S. President's visit was accompanied by mighty protests against Washington's policy.

It all began with Bitburg. The day of the visit to the cemetery, which contains the graves of Nazi fanatics, was Reagan's most difficult day in his whole time in the White House, according to the admission of one of the President's assistants. The visit became synonymous with Washington's betrayal of the memory of the soldiers of the anti-Hitler coalition who fought against the fascist hordes and of the memory of the victims of nazism in all European countries, synonymous with the U.S. Administration's fraternization with the Nazi degenerates and their "fuehrer."

As for the results of the conference of the "Seven" in Bonn, as THE WASHINGTON POST admits, Reagan's efforts to get its participants to approve Washington's course both in the sphere of foreign and military policy and in the economic sphere were unproductive. Reagan, the newspaper points out, ran up against "exceptional difficulties" during the conference: The West European participants refused point-blank to approve Washington's policy vis-a-vis Nicaragua, and, above all, the economic blockade that Reagan has announced against that country. The majority of the meeting participants expressed the most serious doubts about Reagan's "star wars" program, and France rejected practically all economic and foreign policy aspects of the administration's course.

Reagan's speech to the members of the European Parliament in Strasbourg, whose aim was to rally his West European partners in the "crusade" against communism proclaimed by the head of the present U.S. Administration, is assessed here as an ignominious failure. Shamelessly falsifying history, the U.S. President, saying not a word about the Soviet Union's decisive role in routing Hitler's reich, set about "overturning" the results of the postwar structure in Europe and lauded his administration's militarist, hegemonist policy as being aimed, or so he alleged, at strengthening peace, democracy, and freedom and even...reducing the threat of nuclear war. As a sign of protest many parliamentarians ostentatiously left the hall, and those who remained repeatedly interrupted Reagan's speech with shouts of "Hands off Nicaragua!" and "down with the 'star wars' program!"

Reagan's attempts to proclaim the United States to be some kind of "locomotive" of the economy of the entire capitalist world also failed and his calls to "follow the U.S. example" went unanswered. While Reagan was describing his administration's "successes" in the economic field, figures were published in Washington showing serious problems in the U.S. economy, a slowing of the growth rate of the country's GNP, a reduction in labor productivity, the transformation of the United States into a debtor country, and a catastrophic U.S. foreign trade balance.

In this connection many political observers, not without reason, are assessing the results of Reagan's trip to West Europe as a major miscalculation by the Washington politicians.

Ablamov Commentary

LD111331 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 11 May 85

["A Tour That Failed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Ivan Ablamov:

There were few overseas trips of U.S. presidents which ended in such a failure as the just-ended tour of President Ronald Reagan which took him to a number of Western European countries. True, Washington is now trying to put a good face on the matter. Upon return to the U.S. capital, the President himself asserted that the trip went well and was a success, although he admitted that he had been annoyed by some demonstrations, meaning numerous demonstrations of protest with which the public of Western Europe met the U.S. President literally wherever he went. Washington's actions now can be easily understood. For so much effort was expended in large-scale publicity before and during the U.S. President's visit to Western Europe and everything went to rack and ruin.

And if Washington is now trying to play up the results of the tour, political observers both in the U.S. and Western Europe have different views on the matter. Commenting on Reagan's trip, the American television company NBC said not without sarcasm that not a single president, either Democratic or Republican has ever admitted upon return from abroad that his tour ended in a flop and that he should have stayed home. Meanwhile, NBC said, the President's road was a thorny one. Suffice it to recall the visit to a cemetery in Bitburg which opened old wounds, an unsuccessful effort to hammer out a common stance at the summit meeting of the "Seven", sharp criticism of his policy toward Nicaragua in Spain and other countries and the show of opposition to his visit in the streets. The President returned home from Europe without achieving specific successes, NBC stated. THE WASHINGTON POST in its turn said that Reagan's trip to Europe was an unsuccessful mission.

To all this one could add the authoritative opinion of an American historian Arthur Schlesinger who regards President Reagan's visit to a Nazi cemetery in Bitburg as one of the most unsuccessful pages in the history of U.S. foreign policy. Why, he asks, this sudden need for "reconciliation" with West Germany in 1985. Isn't it enough that thirty years ago West Germany was allowed to re-arm and join the NATO alliance? Who won the war, after all, Arthur Schlesinger asks. The Bitburg visit, he emphasises has been regarded world-wide as the striving to justify nazism and the Waffen SS. As to awkward efforts of the White House to whitewash the blasphemous visit of the U.S. President, Arthur Schlesinger emphasises that the attitude whereby attempts are being made to picture things in such a way that the fascist army consisted of the same victims of Hitler's as inmates of Nazi concentration camps was not shared by the Americans who fought fascism. According to Arthur Schlesinger, the visit to the Bitburg cemetery raises the alarming question of what is the President's attitude to his second term in office.

Some Western European observers solidarize with the views expressed by their American colleagues. "Bitburg was not an isolated failure", the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU states. "Rather the case in point is a generality". The paper points to wide-spread displeasure of Western Europe with "Reagan's attitude to the Europeans", the U.S. "trade war" on Nicaragua, the U.S. stance on international commerce and the "Strategic Defense Initiative".

Not without sarcasm the paper writes: "Reagan lectured so intently European MPs on the question of 'bankruptcy of communist ideology' as if he was preaching on TV in California. The Washington order, in Reagan's view, applies to the whole of Europe, Central America and the Middle East".

These days virtually every publication in Western Europe admits that in the course of his tour the U.S. President made one mistake after another and that on the whole Washington suffered a complete failure. These press admissions speak for themselves.

Shishlin TV Commentary

LD102248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 85

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Hello, comrades. We all have uppermost in our minds the radiant, yet not unsorrowful festival of the 40th anniversary of the great victory. It is a festival that obliges us to reflect and act in the name of asserting the ideals of peace and freedom; in other words, those same ideals in the name of which the struggle to death with fascism was waged. It seems to me that this festival has enabled us to see more concentratedly and clearly the profound changes that victory brought to the world. At the same time, this anniversary has also enabled us to see the extent of the dangers that now threaten the human race.

Of course the changes have been on a majestic scale, and the greatest of them has been the birth and development of the world socialist system. In these 4 decades, peaceful construction has come a long way, and, what is no less significant, these same 4 decades have seen the establishment of an approximate military-strategic balance between the socialist world and the United States and NATO bloc. This is a fact of fundamental importance. Such recent events as the Warsaw meeting and the contacts between the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that are not members of the Warsaw Pact, inspire the conviction that the international positions of socialism are growing stronger. This in turn means that the prerequisites for a healthier world political climate are also being strengthened.

In speaking of the changes that victory brought to the world, I have in mind the radical changes in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Of course, one must not oversimplify the situation. The development of these areas is not a painless process. At times, changes occur in their development that are sharp, extreme, and unfavorable. It has to be borne in mind that the enemy is strong, ruthless, and brazen. I refer to imperialism here. It is precisely the neocolonialist policy of imperialism and the activities of the multinational corporations that are responsible for the catastrophic growth of the external debt of the developing states, which is inexorably approaching the figure of a trillion dollars. Yet, I do not think it would be correct to say that the development of the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is caught up in a vicious circle. No, there are also noticeable economic achievements in a number of countries and, particularly important, there is a strengthening of the will to stand up for their newly won independence.

It should be said that, in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement, the developing countries have put forward strong political demands, including the demand for a new international economic order. Both inside and outside the international organizations, the developing states have long had a substantial voice.

It is of particular importance that, on many international problems, the positions of the developing countries are very close to those of the countries of socialism. That is also a big plus for the future destiny of the world. Speaking of these changes engendered by the great victory of 1945, one must mention the growth in the influence of the international public on world affairs and the growth of political realism among various circles.

In its own way, Reagan's 10-day tour of Western Europe is in some respects instructive in this context. As you know, the program for his visit was a rather motley one, including both the conference of the capitalist Big Seven and a call on the Nazi murderers at the Bitburg cemetery. One little detail I might mention in passing is that the White House asked two former concentration camp inmates to accompany the President during this shameful ceremony, but they refused. But in general, of course, there was no lack of stereotyped expressions of loyalty to the exalted American guest in Western Europe. Bonn tried especially hard in this respect. All the same, examining the train of this visit, one cannot fail to notice that this whole affair of the visit to the cemetery at Bitburg and the obeisances to the SS murderers has aroused sharp condemnation everywhere, including in the U.S. itself. Reagan's visit evoked a wave of mass antiwar demonstrations in the countries he visited.

Another thing not without significance is the rather transparently manifested desire of America's allies to distance themselves from Washington's overtly imperial ventures. Let us ask ourselves these two relevant questions: Can one consider that, after this visit, Reagan ahs 100 percent support for his plan for a Strategic Defense Initiative? Certainly not. It goes without saying that class solidarity is class solidarity. It is being demonstrated, and that's a reality, and yet, with regard to the "star wars" plan, America's partners seem to be entertaining more and more reservations and doubts. Has the President achieved economic harmony as far as that area of his relations with his partners is concerned? Again, the correct answer to this question is also in the negative. It's no coincidence that U.S. representatives are themselves saying that the President is disappointed with the results of the meeting of the Seven. This was the 11th meeting in the framework of the capitalist Seven, and they failed yet again to elaborate or compile a collective prescription for the treatment of the disease of the capitalist economy. So, altogether, Reagan's disappointment is understandable, even if we don't share it.

Yet, the American President did score some success during his visit. He succeeded in displaying his nonacceptance of the realities that resulted from the Second World War. He was certainly successful in his unwillingness to acknowledge the outcome of post development, and he was successful in demonstrating his readiness to conduct the arms race in every conceivable or inconceivable direction. I don't think this was a miscalculation on the part of the President himself. It was intended. The United States is anxious to keep international relations inflamed because they see tense international relations as a sort of hoop for the allies. It's not for nothing that just at this time the United States is applying all the brakes to prevent any improvement of international relations.

The brakes are, of course, various, but this concerns, above all, the problems connected with military detente. Let's be frank, the first round of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva has been rather dismal. Yet, the well-known Soviet initiatives, given a thoughtful attitude to them on the part of the United States, could create the right atmosphere for fruitful work by the diplomats in Geneva. Another brake that the U.S. is using to prevent an improvement in international relations is their way of dealing with crises. They not only shun any just political settlement of existing conflicts.

They also conduct themselves in a manner that is provocative in the extreme -- acting in some places themselves, and in others making use of their clients. Well, as for, say, southern Africa -- a troubled, earthquake-prone region politically speaking -- the American client there is the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. With the RSA the U.S. maintains what the master of the White House calls "constructive interaction." Well, what that means for the neighbors of the RSA, its African neighbors, can be seen from the example of Angola.

TASS: DEAVER BLAMED FOR BITBURG VISIT

LD111352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2242 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Washington, 11 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Shalnev reports:

President Reagan has officially announced that he accepts M. Deaver's resignation from the post of White House deputy chief of staff. Deaver, considered one of the closest personal friends of the Reagan couple, by the virtue of his duties was the "number one propagandist" at the White House. His main responsibility consisted in ensuring the image of a "sincere champion of peace" for the President. Deaver had powerful resources available for that purpose: Suffice it to say that, according to some estimates, about 80 percent of all White House employees are in one way or another involved in the implementation of various propaganda campaigns and undertakings.

However, the latest of such campaigns has ended in total failure. Reagan's just-completed tour of West European countries, conceived as a manifestation of "the United States' and the President's personal striving for peace, democracy, and freedom", had exposed Washington's genuine intentions with full clarity. Nothing illustrated these intentions more vividly than the blasphemous laying of a wreath by the President at the graves of SS-men in the military cemetery at Bitburg.

Having run into a mighty storm of protest throughout the world, the White House hurried to blame Deaver, owing to whose "oversight" the ceremony at the cemetery allegedly took place. Although when accepting the resignation the President spoke of his "eternal gratitude" to Deaver, it is clear that the White House is pleased that an opportunity has turned up to present the matter as if the "guilty are punished" and thereby to attempt to calm world public opinion.

However, the resignation does not alter anything: The decision to honor Nazi cutthroats was made personally by Reagan, who openly called the laying of a wreath at the Bitburg cemetery a "morally justified" matter.

CONGRESSMAN DEMANDS CUT IN AID TO SPAIN

LD101115 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Washington May 10 TASS -- David Obey, chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, demanded reductions in U.S. military and economic aid to Spain under the pretext of Madrid's support for the just struggle of the Nicaraguan people against Washington-nurtured counter-revolution.

During President Reagan's visit to Spain, the leaders of that country criticised the policy of economic "sanctions" and armed pressure on Nicaragua. Reagan's congressional supporters reacted to criticism from Madrid with calls for economic "sanctions" against Spain itself.

CIA'S CASEY IN PHILIPPINES, MEETS OFFICIALS

LD121156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 May 85

[Aleksandr Fedonin report]

[Text] Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, is making a tour of some Asian countries. The exact route of his itinerary is unknown. A report has come from Manila saying that the boss of the U.S. spy agency arrived there on a small USAF aircraft accompanied by his closest assistants. He met, the report says, some Philippine officials.

The newspaper PALIHAN, referring to its own sources, reported that an issue was touched upon in the course of the talks regarding compensation for the use of U.S. military bases situated in the Philippines, the Subic Bay naval base and the Clark Field air base. It looks, however, as if the financial side of the question was not the main concern of the U.S. spy agency's boss. What causes Washington much more vexation is the Philippine public's campaign against the American military presence, demanding removal of U.S. military installations from Philippine territory. Protest demonstrations are going on continuously at the U.S. Embassy in Manila.

It is safe to assume that Washington's vexation over the wide scale of the antiwar movement in Philippines is exactly the reason why Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, went there.

SENATE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CIA ACTIONS

LD130847 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Washington May 13 TASS -- Reports about U.S. criminal terrorist operations abroad have appeared in the U.S. press. One such CIA operation in Beirut left 80 people dead and 200 injured, the newspaper WASHINGTON POST reported.

The special Senate Intelligence Committee announced the launching of an investigation into these CIA actions. Patrick Leahy, vice chairman of the committee, said that he intended to demand that CIA officials submit a detailed account of those CIA covert operations abroad, about which the committee was not fully informed. He said priority would be given to an inquiry into the circumstances of the explosion in Beirut.

THE WASHINGTON POST recalls in this connection that late last year President Reagan personally approved CIA plans to form special detachments which were instructed to deal the so-called "pre-emptive" strikes at "terrorists". The explosion in Beirut showed what those "fighters" against "terrorists" from Langley were actually engaged in. Their key task was to stage terrorist actions against foreign politicians, state and public figures who are objectionable to Washington. The newspaper recalls that the operations to mine Nicaraguan harbours, which sparked off indignation across the world, were staged within the framework of a programme of CIA covert operations abroad.

SHULTZ REFUSES COMMENT ON CIA-INSPIRED EXPLOSION

LD122044 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] The U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, following a White House spokesman, has refused to comment on a WASHINGTON POST report on the explosion that was carried out in Beirut on 8 March by a special unit of American agents. The exposion killed 80 persons and injured 200. Terrorist groups of this kind were formed and trained by the CIA on President Reagan's direct instructions. They have been assigned a mission of assassinating foreign politicians and public figures undersirable to the White House.

SHULTZ AIMS FOR SEPARATE ARAB-ISRAELI TALKS

LD111716 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 May 85

[From The "World Today" Program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is now on a trip to Near East countries. He began it with Israel, where he held talks with the Tel Aviv leadership. Tomorrow Shultz will meet with Egyptian President Mubarak in Cairo and then with King Husayn in Jordan. The main aim of the State Department chief's trip to the Near East is no secret: Washington has decided to undertake active attempts to persuade the heads of independent Arab states, in this case Jordan and Egypt, to engage in direct talks with Israel. As is known, the United States most categorically opposes the convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides and, of course, the sole lawful representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO. The White House would like to replace a just comprehensive settlement of the Near East problem with separate Camp David-type agreements, that is, direct talks between Israel and individual Arab states.

Commenting on Shultz' trip to the Near East, THE WASHINGTON POST points out that he is not taking any new American proposals with him that could help to overcome the long impasse in the process of settling the conflict. The U.S. secretary of state virtually confirmed this himself: In one of his most recent interviews, he openly stated that the White House, as before, sees prospects for a peaceful settlement in the Near East only in a change in the Arab stance. They do not demand any kind of review of its extremist course from Tel Aviv, not the tiniest step toward meeting the just demands of its neighbors.

TASS: U.S. SHOWS UNRESERVED SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

LD121228 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Beirut May 12 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is currently on a tour of a number of Middle East countries, has wound up his talks with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and other officials, and arrived in Cairo, where he met with President Husni Mubarak.

The statements made in Israel in the course of the talks are fresh proof of the unreserved support by the USA for its Israeli ally in the anti-Arab alliance. Thus, speaking on the radio, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that, as he had convinced himself in the course of the conversations with the U.S. secretary of state, Americans would not take any decision unacceptable to the Israeli Government.

In other words, there is proof enough of the striving of Washington and Tel Aviv to force such a Middle East settlement that would be in conflict with the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab peoples, above all of the Arab people of Palestine.

Denial of contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has again been reaffirmed. At the same time the sides at the talks centered their main efforts on attempts at drawing the Arab states into direct talks with Israel under the conditions of the continuing occupation of the Arab lands. Also evident is the wish of Washington and Tel Aviv to bypass PLO and replace genuine representatives of Palestinians with front men at possible talks. As Shamir put it, "genuine representatives of the Palestinian Arabs" may appear only after the "establishment of their autonomy on the West Bank in conformity with the Camp David accords".

Tel Aviv is known to interpret "autonomy" as a curtailed pseudoautonomous entity under tough Israeli control created as a substitute for the legitimate right of the Arab people of Palestine to the creation of its own independent state.

The visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Israel has once again shown that Washington's Middle East policy is based, as before, on the separate Camp David deal and the notorious "Reagan Plan", which were rejected by a majority of the Arab countries and have become one of the main obstacles in the way of establishing truly lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

SOVIET, U.S. LAWYERS SIGN WORKING AGREEMENT

PM081133 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Washington, 4 May -- A working agreement was signed here between the Association of Soviet Jurists and the American Association of Jurists. The document points out that cooperation between the two organizations contributes to the development of USSR-U.S. relations and to the cause of strengthening world peace and extending mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples. In particular, the agreement provides for the regular exchange of delegations, the exchange of publications of professional interest, and the drawing up of further documents on specific spheres of cooperation.

The signing of the agreement took place during the visit to the United States of a delegation of the Association of Soviet Jurists headed by the association's acting president, A. Ya. Sukharev, RSFSR minister of justice. The Soviet lawyers had meetings with leaders of the American Association of Jurists, with U.S. Chief Justice W. Burger, with senators, and also with representatives of the public and business circles. The American participants in the meetings expressed the desire to promote the development and deepening of relations between the two countries in all spheres. They stressed the historical importance of the experience of Soviet-American cooperation within the framework of the anti-Hitler coalition during World War II, and pointed to the need to use the experience widely with a view to eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION VISITS VOLGOGRAD

LD102119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] A delegation from Mongolia led by Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, which has come to the Soviet Union in connection with the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of victory, today visited the heroic city on the Volga. The visitors toured the historic locations of the old battles, looked over the memorial to the heroes of the battle of Stalingrad on the Mamayev Kurgan, visited the Volzhskaya GES named after the 22d CPSU Congress and visited the memorial complex of the panorama of the Stalingrad Battle Museum. The delegation laid a wreath at the eternal flame at the obelisk of the defenders of Red Tsaritsyn and of the fighters of the great battle on the Volga, at the Fallen Fighters' Square, and flowers in the Warriors' Glory Hall on the Mamayev Kurgan.

The visitors had a discussion at the Volgograd Obkom.

Rusakov Sees Delegation Depart

LD112105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] On 11 May, a party and government delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, led by Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian people's revolutionary party, left Moscow for home. It had taken part in celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

NURIYEV SPEAKS AT ULAANBAATAR MEETING

LD082149 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1438 GMT 8 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Ulaanbaatar there was a solemn meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. In the presidium were Comrade Batmonh and other party and state leaders of Mongolia and the Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Nuriyev. Comrade Nuriyev, head of the Soviet delegation, spoke at the solemn meeting.

Also today wreaths were laid at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and at the monument to Soviet servicemen on (Zeysan) mountain. Comrade Batmonh, other party and state leaders of the MPR and the Soviet party and government delegation took part in the ceremony.

DRA'S KARMAL STRESSES SUPPORT FOR PDPA

LD122032 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 May 85

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Republic's Revolutionary Council, is in our country. In an interview with Soviet Television he said:

[Begin Karmal recording, speaking in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Now our party and the DRA Government are confidently leading the country to victory. The people's power is strengthening every day. Various public organizations have been formed in Afghanistan. The 20th anniversary of the foundation of our party and the festivities in Kabul connected with this date showed how its authority in the country and abroad has grown.

One of the outstanding events in our country's life was the convening of the Loya Jerga, the Supreme Council of the DRA, which included representatives of all strata of the population. In all the documents adopted at the Loya Jerga the need to protect peace in Afghanistan and the April Revolution, and to rebuff the intrigues of the reaction, was stressed. The majority of the population has acknowledged the guiding role of the party in running the state, something which was confirmed by the votes of the delegates to the Loya Jerga. The peaceful foreign and domestic policy of the DRA has received nationwide support. In particular I would like to note that the Afghan people have expressed their desire to continue developing and expanding all-round Soviet-Afghan relations and strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship, at the source of which stands Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The undeclared war unleashed against us by the forces of international imperialism, and above all U.S. imperialism, and supported by the forces of the regional reaction and by Chinese hegemonism is open interference in the internal affairs of the republic, just as the acts of sabotage and the actions of armed bands sent in from abroad are. However, the people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of the PDPA, are taking the cause of the revolution to a final victory.

We have achieved defintie successes in the economic sphere and in particular the level of the output of products of the prerevolutionary period has been exceeded. We are carrying out cultural work successfully, but most important now is the continuous implementation of the land and water [zemelnovodnaya] reform.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the great Soviet Union for the broad all-round help which is aimed at consolidating the republic and protecting the April Revolution and the territorial integrity and independence of Afghanistan. We shall never forget the fraternal international aid of the USSR. [end recording]

INDIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VICTORY DAY FETE

PM100829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Guests From India"]

[Text] A Government delegation from India headed by N.D. Tiwari, chief minister of the government of the state of Uttar Pradesh, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Council of Ministers to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War.

SRV'S CHU HUY MAN AWARDS SOKOLOV, OTHER MILITARY

LD101428 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1235 GMT 10 May 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] SRV high states awards were presented to eminent Soviet military leaders today at the SRV Embassy in the Soviet Union. The Order of Ho Chi Minh was presented to Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense. Orders of Military Service, First Class were awarded to Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Petrov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Army General Govorov, USSR deputy minister of defense; and Fleet Admiral Smirnov.

At the instructions of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the State Council of the Republic, the awards were presented by Army General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chief of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese People's Army.

SRV Delegation Departs

OW121329 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] A Vietnamese party-government delegation led by Comrade Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of State, and head of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese People's Army, which had come to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers to attend the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-45 Great Patriotic War, left Moscow on 12 May.

NGUYEN HUU THO SENDS VICTORY DAY GREETINGS

OW121339 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Dear friends: Not long ago, an SRV National Assembly delegation splendidly concluded its visit to the Soviet Union. Please listen to a statement made on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the great victory by Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, head of the Vietnamese National Assembly, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, and member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party [CPV], who was recently awarded the international Lenin Prize for consolidating peace among nations. He said:

[Begin recording] The Soviet Red Army's victory in World War II that exterminated German fascism and Japanese militarism saved mankind from fascist genocide. The victory over fascism was the greatest historic victory in the 20th century, second only to the triumph of the October Revolution. It was a historic watershed of global significance that shifted the global balance of power and created favorable objective conditions for the emergence of the international socialist system and for the new revolutionary movement's offensive against imperialism and colonialism.

That victory created a favorable opportunity for the Vietnamese people, under the CPV's leadership, to successfully conduct the August Revolution and establish the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

Therefore, the Vietnamese people, along with all progressive mankind, forever remember the meritorious service of the Soviet Red Army and are forever grateful to the glorious sons of the Soviet nationalities who fought valiantly and made noble sacrifices. Not only for the independence, freedom, and happiness of the Soviet people, but for the independence, freedom, and survival of the other peoples in the world as well.

This year the Vietnamese people will also hold solemn celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, commemorating that festive victory day as their own. [end recording]

CPV Greetings

PM100936 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 7

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], the National Assembly, and the SRV Councils of State and Ministers, we send to you and to all the great Soviet people very warm congratulations on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people and their heroic Armed Forces over Hitlerite fascism in the Great Patriotic War.

In gaining victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces inscribed a vivid and glorious page in the contemporary history of mankind, saved the world from fascist enslavement, and delivered world civilization from the threat of destruction. For all this, the peoples of the world feel the profoundist gratitude and respect for the Soviet Union.

The victory over fascism, to which the Soviet Union made the key contribution, marked the beginning of profound changes throughout the world. Socialism was transformed into a world system, which is steadily growing stronger and gaining in power. It is a determining factor in the development of human society and the safeguarding of peace and international security. Oppressed and exploited peoples have risen up in the struggle to overthrow the colonial yoke, have secured independence and freedom, and are advancing along the path of socialism.

The workers movement in capitalist countries is growing constantly. The movement against war and in defense of peace has assumed unprecedented scope.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War created favorable conditions for the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV, founded and tempered by the great President Ho Chi Minh, to successfully effect the August Revolution, completely expel the Japanese militarists, put an end to the more than 80-year-long domination of French colonialism on Vietnam's soil, and create the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia.

For the people of Vietnam, the last 40 years have been years of stubborn struggle and glorious victories over the aggressive forces of colonialism, imperialism, and hegemonism. These years have seen the liberation of the motherland and the whole country's progress toward socialism. The Vietnamese people are profoundly aware that these tremondous victories are indissolubly linked with the great, valuable, selfless, and effective help and support of the Soviet Union. Like the Soviet people, the Vietnamese people have passed through the furnace of bitter wars and more than anyone are striving for a lasting and enduring peace. The CPV, the SRV Government, and the entire Vietnamese people invariably wholly support the tireless efforts of the Soviet people, particularly the latest important peace initiatives put forth by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at defending peace, securing disarmament, and averting nuclear war.

The Vietnamese people are pleased that relations between our parties, countries, and peoples are steadily strengthening and developing. The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 3 November 1978, the long-term program for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the SRV and the USSR, and the major economic and cultural facilities built with the Soviet Union's assistance are a brilliant manifestation of the fraternal friendship between our peoples.

We wish the fraternal Soviet people success in fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and in securing even greater new successes in the socialist competition to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress and in the work to improve developed socialism in the Soviet Union, which is a bulwark of peace and a reliable mainstay of the world's revolutionary forces.

May the fraternal friendship, combat solidarity, and all-around cooperation between our countries' parties and peoples strengthen forever.

With communists greetings, the CPV Central Committee, National Assembly, and SRV Councils of State and Ministers

CAMBODIA'S BOU THANG MAKES VICTORY DAY SPEECH

BK091409 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 8 May 85

[Address by PRK National Defense Minister Bou Thang at M.V. Frunze Military Academy in Moscow; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Greetings comrades and friends: Today is a great day. We are very glad to meet here at the Frunze Academy to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 over the Hitlerite fascists and Japanese militarists.

On behalf of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party], the PRK Government and people, and the entire Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, we would like to express to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the fraternal Soviet people best wishes and warmest congratulations on the anniversary of this glorious date. We convey to the working class and workers of the whole world the sentiment that our relations of solidarity will develop in the struggle against the destructive maneuvers by imperialists and international reactionary expansionists to foment a war. We desire peace and the survival of mankind's precious ideals in the world. On the same occasion, we would like to wish the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Government success in their struggle. May the relations of friendship between the Cambodian and Afghan peoples be everlasting and successful.

LAOTIAN DELEGATION VISITS ARMED FORCES MUSEUM

LD110602 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] The Laotian delegation headed by Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Supreme National Assembly, which took part in the celebrations in Moscow devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory, has visited the central museum of the USSR Armed Forces.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND CONDEMN NUCLEAR TESTS

LD111431 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] New York May 11 TASS -- Australia and New Zealand demanded an end to nuclear tests conducted in the Mururoa Atoll after France had staged another underground explosion there, the second this month, of a nuclear device with a yield of about 150 kilotons, a UPI correspondent reports from Sydney.

This is the 69th and, it is believed, the most powerful explosion conducted in French Polynesia since the time France started nuclear tests there about ten years ago.

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand condemned the actions of France, saying that the yield of the latest explosion gave rise to deep concern. All states in the southern part of the Pacific, says a statement issued by the prime minister, have repeatedly expressed resolute protests against nuclear tests in the region.

Acting Foreign Minister of Australia Gareth Evans said in Canberra that the Australian Government condemned another weapon test carried out by France in the Mururoa Atoll. The consequences of that nuclear explosion are particularly dangerous, considering its big yield, he said. There is no justification for French nuclear tests in Polynesia, Gareth Evans stressed.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO AUSTRALIA -- Moscow May 13 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Babken Sarkisov, vice president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Canberra Sunday at the invitation of the Australian Parliament. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Vladimir Orlov, president of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation Presidium, and other officials. Edward Robert Pocock, ambassador of Australia to the USSR, was among the send-off party. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0709 GMT 13 May 85 LD]

SRV GENERAL IN MOSCOW -- Army General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the SRV People's Army, today presented in Moscow on behalf of the State Council of the SRV the Order for Military Merit, First Class to the Malinovskiy Armored Troops Military Academy. The academy has been awarded the order for its active contribution to the building of the SRV Army and the strengthening of its defense capability. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 11 May 85 LD]

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GDR

PM101046 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Delegation Leaves"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 May -- The USSR party and government delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which has been here to participate in the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany and the German people's liberation from fascism, left for home today. The delegation comprised A.K. Antonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and V.I. Kochemasov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by W. Krolikowski, E. Mueckenberger, K. Hager, and H. Haeber, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and G. Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

The delegation was met in Moscow by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; B. Ye. Shcherbina, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.F. Shauro, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and G. Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department. E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS GDR'S HOFFMANN

PM130857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings Held"]

[Text] Berlin, 9 May -- Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, met with a Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister, and a delegation of Soviet war veterans headed by Army General P.N. Lashchenko. The Soviet guests are participating in the festivities being held to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany and the German people's liberation from fascism. Thanks to the Soviet people's liberating mission, the GDR minister of national defense stressed, the first workers' and peasants' state arose on German soil and the GDR National People's Army was created. The CPSU and the Soviet state have played the most important role in maintaining peace in Europe over the last 4 decades. GDR working people and National People's Army servicemen will continue to be reliable allies and true friends of the Soviet people and the USSR Armed Forces.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH GDR ON ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Message

LD071923 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent a greeting to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism. In the message they conveyed fraternal greeting and cordial congratulations to all the citizens of the Republic.

The greetings message says that 40 years have passed since that unforgettable and wonderful May 1945, which brought liberation from the fascist enslavement to the peoples of the world. The routing of the Hitler Reich, to which the Soviet Army made the decisive contribution, led to fundamental social and political changes in the life of all mankind. This was a great victory for the forces of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Spring 1945 was also a historic landmark in the destiny of the German working people. Created in 1949, the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil implemented in full the decisions of Yalta and Potsdam and eradicated nazism and militarism. For more than 3 and 1/2 decades, the GDR has been moving purposefully along the path of peace and socialist creativity, implementing the behests of the fighters of the revolutionary German workers' movement, the fighters against fascism.

Soviet people note with deep satisfaction the fact that the peace-loving socialist German state is a true friend and ally of the USSR. We regard the relations of close cooperation between our countries, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and on militant class unity between the CPSU and the SED, as one of the most important achievements of the postwar period and weighty proof of the fact that it is indeed the socialist system that is capable of asserting genuine brotherhood between the peoples.

Further strengthening of cooperation in all areas is the principal objective in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR. This accords with the objective interests of socialist and communist construction in our states. It serves the cause of strengthening the might and unity of the world socialist community.

Together with the other socialist countries, the USSR and the GDR will continue to deepen socialist economic integration and to strengthen the Warsaw Pact organization, which for 30 years has been a reliable guard for the achievements of socialism and the peaceful life of the European peoples. The meeting of the top party and state leaders of the allied countries, which was held recently in the Polish capital, graphically demonstrated the determination of the Warsaw Pact members to step up their efforts in the struggle to curb the arms race, to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and to safeguard lasting peace. Achieving these goals would be a worthy tribute to the feat accomplished by all those who during World War II selflessly fought against fascist tyranny, for the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers wished all GDR citizens fresh successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace and socialism.

Honecker, Stoph Message

PM101128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 7

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades!

On the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the liberation of the German people from fascism we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people fraternal greetings and most cordial congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers, and the GDR people.

In gaining victory over Hitler's Germany, the Soviet Union and its glorious Army, the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, effected a liberating feat of worldwide historic significance. The Soviet people, guided by Lenin's party, delivered mankind from fascist barbarity. With a sense of eternal gratitude, we bow our heads and honor the memory of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War, the daughters and sons of the Land of the Soviets, who also gave their lives for the liberation of the German people.

This victory of the socialist system and its philanthropic ideology over the forces of reaction and over the forces confessing hatred of other peoples led to profound changes on earth in favor of peace, national liberation, and social progress.

Our people made use of the historic opportunity granted them and in accordance with the Potsdam agreement effected the antifascist-democratic transformation of society. Exercising their right to self-determination, they irrevocably embarked on the path of socialism. Attached by close bonds of brotherhood to the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states, the GDR has been transformed into a stable and dynamically developed socialist state. The Republic's working people are greeting the 11th SED Congress with considerable achievements, thereby making their own contribution to strengthening socialism and securing peace.

We wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on the remarkable achievements of the Soviet people in the 40 years that have elapsed since the victory over fascism. The great successes the Soviet Union's working people are achieving on the approach to the 27th CPSU Congress in improving developed socialism and accelerating social and economic progress arouse a sense of profound respect among the communists and all citizens of our country.

In the face of the threat posed to mankind by the policy of the most aggressive U.S. and NATO circles, the might and constructive peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist states allied to it are the key force making it possible to save the peoples from nuclear catastrophe. The GDR, which borders directly on the NATO bloc, attaches very great importance to consolidating the class alliance and brotherhood in arms with the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces and strengthening and improving the Warsaw Pact. Remembering the lessons of World War II, the GDR invariably advocates mobilizing the forces of peace, reason, and realism in the joint struggle against the threat of world nuclear conflagration.

The GDR wholly supports the USSR's constructive initiatives on averting an arms race in space and halting it on earth. In putting forward important new proposals recently, the Soviet Union confirmed its firm determination to achieve serious results at the talks with the United States in Geneva. The peoples have a right to expect that this opportunity to secure peace is not blocked once more.

Dear comrades! On this radiant holiday, we are full of a sense of pride and satisfaction that the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the Soviet Union rests on a firm and inviolable foundation. This was convincingly demonstrated yet again by our cordial meeting 5 May in Moscow, during which there was a fruitful exchange of opinions. We are confident that this meeting will be of very great importance for deepening the all-around cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, the Communists, and all citizens of the Land of the Soviets new successes in consolidating socialism and in struggling to maintain and strengthen peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

SOKOLOV GREETS CZECHOSLOVAK DEFENSE MINISTER

PM100907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[Text] To CSSR Minister of National Defense Colonel General Comrade M. Vaclavik

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf, I cordially congratulate you and all the servicemen of the Czechovlovak People's Army on the holiday of the 40th anniversary of Czechoslavakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

The Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen are greeting this notable event with high indicators in combat and political training and by successfully resolving the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

On the glorious anniversary, I wish you and all the Czechoslovak People's Army personnel further successes in strengthening the defense capability of your motherland and all the Warsaw Pact states.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

KOLDUNOV VISITS POLISH MILITARY ACADEMY

PM130905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Meetings Held"]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 May -- Army General F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, received the Soviet military delegation headed by Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, which is taking part in the ceremonies here to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

The guests took part in the rally of Soviet-Polish brotherhood-in-arms held at the K. Swierczewski General Staff Academy and visited a military unit. The delegation laid wreaths at the mausoleum cemetery of Soviet servicemen who fell in the battles to liberate Warsaw and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

PRAVDA CARRIES HUNGARIAN LEADERS' MESSAGE

PM101318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 7

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers and the entire Hungarian people, we send comradely greetings and friendly best wishes to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the great Soviet people on the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

On this day we recall with profound respect and gratitude the heroic struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union, which resulted in the defeat of fascism and the liberation of the peoples. The Soviet Union's losses were immeasurable and its sacrifices tremendous in World War II. Its role in destroying the military machine of Hitlerite fascism was decisive. As a result of the Soviet people's victory, which is of world-wide historic significance, many European countries were liberated from fascism, and their peoples, utilizing the historic opportunity, chose the path of progress and began to build a new social system.

In spring 1945 the glorious Soviet Army, fulfilling its historic mission, brought freedom to the Hungarian people, thereby laying the foundation of a new era in our history.

The Hungarian people, who are building a developed socialist society, on this 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism once more declare their commitment to constantly strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-around links with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and in unity with them are struggling to limit the arms race and ensure peace and security.

We respectfully greet you and the heroic Soviet people on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, the great anniversary of all peace-loving mankind. We wish you further outstanding successes in your responsible activity aimed at improving developed socialist society and benefiting peace and social progress throughout the world.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

BCP POLITBURO DISCUSSES WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

PM101053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reliable Guarantee of Peace"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 May -- Having examined information on the 26 April Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries' top party and state figures, the BCP Central Committee Politburo has confirmed its assessment of the historic role and importance of the 14 May 1955 signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The Warsaw Pact organization helps to coordinate the peace-loving foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries and is a reliable guarantee of peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole, the BCP Central Committee decision published here says.

In the present perturbing international situation, complicated through the fault of imperialism, the Warsaw Pact states cannot remain passive in the face of the aggressive actions of the most reactionary U.S. and NATO forces. They will continue to maintain their united defensive might at the necessary level and to strengthen unity and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The BCP Central Committee Politburo highly assessed the results of the Warsaw meeting and the in-depth exchange of opinions on the most topical problems of the international situation. Emphasis was placed on the great importance of the protocol on extending the pact signed at the meeting. This exceptionally important document fully accords with Bulgaria's national interests and the interests of all countries of the socialist community and with the cause of the defense of peace and security on the planet. Bulgaria will continue actively to pursue the principled, coordinated policy of the Warsaw Pact states for peace, disarmament, international cooperation, and the consolidation of the fraternal countries' unity, cohesion, and defense might.

MITTERRAND ON SDI PARTICIPATION, BONN SUMMIT

LD101332 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Paris May 10 TASS — France finally turned down the U.S. offer to participate in the "Strategic Defense Initiative". The newspaper LIBERATION says today that President Francois Mitterrand said this to a group of French journalists at the Elysee Palace. Touching upon U.S. space military programmes, the French head of state said that France was not going to play any role in a system in which it would not be equal to the USA. At the same time Mitterrand said that the strategy of the future century was linked to space.

According to him, during his conversation with President Reagan in Bonn the latter suggested that French companies could be "subcontractors" in the U.S. "star wars" programme. Touching upon reports on the possible participation of French companies in the "Strategic Defense Initiative", the president said that he so far had no information on that.

During his conversation with journalists, West Germany's attitude to Washington's "Strategic Defence Initiative" and French-West German relations were also discussed. According to Mitterrand, Bonn's intention to agree to the U.S. proposals and to become involved in the militarisation of space was explained by West Germany's desire, as it has no right to develop nuclear weapons, to circumvent certain "bans introduced in the post-war period".

As for the results of the conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries in Bonn, Mitterrand criticised the very idea of such meetings of Western leaders. According to him, those summits are declining and have become a bureaucratic institution but without a definite status. The purposes which were initially pursued by such summits have been distorted and they look more and more like a scene of clashes between antagonists, Mitterrand said. France considers staying away from such a summit in Tokyo next year, he added.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON BILATERAL TIES

LD101425 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Rome May 10 TASS — "The relations between Italy and the Soviet Union are very good, and it is even more important that these relations are useful for the international dialogue, and, therefore, for consolidation of peace". This was stated in an interview to REALTA SOVIETICA, which is issued in Rome by the "Italy-USSR" Society, by Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. He stressed that in the nuclear age Europe should make its contribution to prevention of a new world conflict and to the policy of peace.

Speaking of relations with the Soviet Union, Giulio Andreotti said: "In the sphere of bilateral relations, it seems to me, the path chosen should be followed further. The minister stressed that in the sphere of multilateral relations we together can do much within the framework of the process which was ushered in by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki and within the framework of the Stockholm conference to reduce tension which still exists in our continent.

The interview of the foreign minister of Italy was printed in a special issue of the REALTA SOVIETICA, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism.

TRADE GROUP'S UK VISIT 'CANCELLED UNEXPECTEDLY'

LD111131 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 May 85 p 1

[By unnamed Munich Correspondent: "Soviet Trade Visit Off"]

[Text] A planned visit to London by a Soviet trade delegation has been cancelled unexpectedly.

ICI [Imperial Chemical Industries] had reportedly been hoping for business worth 1 billion pounds. The action is thought to be in retaliation for the recent expulsion by Britain of a number of Soviet officials.

NORWEGIAN JOURNALISTS' ESPIONAGE TRIAL REPORTED

PM100923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent N. Ivanov: "Legal Proceedings Against Journalists"]

[Text] Oslo -- The trial of seven journalists has opened here. It has taken 18 months for the servants of Norwegian "justice" to bring official charges against the employees of the newspaper IKKEVOLD.

It must be said that the "espionage case," as the authorities describe it, has been a sensation from the very start. The charge was obviously farfetched, and the police were overly zealous in their efforts to collect compromising material.

It even reached the point where the justice committee of the Storting (parliament) was forced to admit that the actions of the police had contravened the law! However, this did not stop those who were intent on staging a sensational trial. It took 17 months all told to patch up the charge and put the finishing touches to the fabricated "espionage case."

Now the seven journalists have appeared in the dock. The chief prosecutor wasted no time in declaring that he had enough evidence to put them behind bars. The next day, however, the court was already feeling rather awkward. The foundation on which the charge had been constructed was too shaky.

As is known, the police had acted on the basis of a series of articles published in IKKEVOLD in the fall of 1983, which had a considerable impact in the country and had caused alarm in the Atlanticists' camp. Using, as has now been demonstrated, well-known facts that had been published previously, the journalists claimed that through the NATO strategists' efforts, an extensive network of military bases, radar stations, and observation centers had been set up in Norway to gather espionage data.

None of these preparations, the authors stressed, enhances the country's security. Where is Norway bound under the NATO flag? the journalists asked. Are the Norwegians going to end up hostages of the Atlanticists' nuclear strategy?

This proved to be enough for the journalists to be publicly accused of divulging information that allegedly "prejudices the country's security."

The editorial office had no difficulty rebutting the charge by referring to Western press reports, but the police were ordered to serach the offices of IKKEVOLD. The arm of the law carried out the raid in grand style. They seized editorial material and copied the card-index, files, and list of subscribers as well.

The proceedings against the journalists have begun to fall apart at the seams. The police action against the newspaper and the legal farce have caused widespread protests by the democratic public, who see the action by the judicial authorities as a gross violation of democratic norms and are demanding an end to the persecution of the journalists.

CPSU DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR WEST BERLIN, OSLO

PM100905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 7

[TASS report: "To Take Part in Celebration"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by A.M. Rybakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Pskov CPSU Obkom, left Moscow for West Berlin 7 May at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin Board. The delegation will take part in the West Berlin Communists' events to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by D.B. Golovka, secretary of the Kiev Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom, left Moscow for Oslo 7 May at the invitation of the Norwegian Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation will take part in Norwegian Communist Party events to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

FRG CP DECLARED 'EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION'

LD121803 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Petr Parkhitko writes:

In an annual report of the Federal Department for the Protection of the FRG Constitution, the report just published, the party of the West German Communists is proclaimed to be an "extremist organisation". How is the "extremism" of the FRG Communists manifested? According to the opinion of the authors of the report it is, apparently, manifested in the fact that the party tirelessly declares for peace, against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG, in the fact that Communists of West Germany are in the lead of those who are waging the struggle against neo-nazism and revanchism, that is against the forces that now actually have special patronage of Bonn. The FRG Communists were among the first to condemn the recent provocative visit of President of the United States Reagan to Bitburg, the visit which gave a new impetus to the intensification of the activities of revanchists and other supporters of nazism on the Rhine.

Bonn was also annoyed with how the West German Communist Party marked the 40th anniversary of the rout of Hitlerism. To those who view the fiasco of the "Third Reich" as a "national catastrophe", the stand of the party viewing the elimination of Hitler fascism as the liberation of peoples and a glorious milestone in world history might, naturally, seem "extremist"...

The hounding of Communists is not at all a new stage in the German history. The names of Communists and anti-fascists are now blacklisted by the Department for the Protection of the Constitution just as in the past the names of Communists and anti-fascists were on the files of the Hitler Gestapo, the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes in this connection. At all stages of its existence the party was courageously waging the struggle against reaction. Tens of thousands of Communists were killed in the jails of the "Third Reich", tens of thousands of them were subjected to merciless persecution during the rule of FRG Chancellor Adenauer. But the Communist Party ever remained the undaunted vanguard of the working class of its country.

SOLOMENTSEV LEAVES FOR HAVANA 12 MAY

LD120723 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, left Moscow for Havana today for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and the State Council of the Republic of Cuba.

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee; members of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Gustov and Rakhmanin; and other officials.

Arrives in Cuba

LD130827 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0430 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Havana, 13 May (TASS) -- Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here on a visit of friendship on Sunday at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council of the Republic to take part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba.

At the Jose Marti International Airport he was met by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee; Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the Politburo, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of People's Government; Severo Aguirre del Christo, vice president of the National Assembly, by members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation on a visit here; by Konstantin Katushev, USSR ambassador to the Cuban Republic, and by other officials.

HONDURAS SAID 'PREPARING FOR WAR ON NICARAGUA'

LD110630 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Washington May 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: Reports are coming in from Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, which are seen here as indicating that the Honduran regime, whose Armed Forces are fitted out by the United States and are under full U.S. control, is preparing for war on Nicaragua. AP news agency reported, for example, that General Walter Lopes, commander-in-chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, announced that Honduran military units were being moved to the western area of the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. He also said that the Honduran Security Council was holding one meeting after another in order to be able to take prompt action if necessary.

Spokesmen for the Honduran Armed Forces try to justify the troop movements by alleging that a unit of Nicaraguan servicemen intruded into Honduran territory last Saturday and Sunday, attacked Nicaraguan "contras" and even "temporarily captured ten villages". The ASSOCIATED PRESS noted, however, that those spokesmen are making such charges anonymously, while officially none of the claims has been confirmed. Selfsame Lopes flatly declined to answer journalists' questions on the subject.

It is recalled here that Washington has long nursed plans to organize an incursion into Nicaragua by the armed forces of obedient Central American and Caribbean regimes which the United States "will be compelled to help" by its "allied commitments". It is also noted that Washington recently was visited by high-ranking representatives of the Honduran regime, who discussed the "problem of Nicaragua" with Pentagon and State Department officials. It is not ruled out that the Honduran troop movements to the border with Nicaragua are being carried out under a secret plan worked out during that visit.

Knyazev Views Situation

LD111521 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 11 May 85

["Washington Is Provoking a War" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev:

According to news agency reports, Honduras is hurriedly concentrating its troops in the regions adjacent to the Nicaraguan border. This is being done under the cover of stories concerning alleged "crossings" of the frontier by units of the Sandinist People's Army. Allegations to this effect were made in the U.N. Security Council by Roberto Herrera Caceres, permanent representative of Honduras to the United Nations.

New military preparations conducted by the Honduran regime aggravate tensions, already at a fever pitch in Central America, even further. Until recently the Washington administration used bands of Somozists as the strike force in its anti-Nicaraguan actions. It was presumed that the establishment of their "provisional government" in Nicaragua's territory would give the White House a welcome pretext for a direct armed intervention. However, U.S. hirelings did the White House a bad turn, they failed to capture a single settlement on Nicaraguan soil.

That is why Washington now evidently decided to try out another option. It provides for the drawing of the countries under the rule of the regimes loyal to the White House into an armed conflict with Nicaragua. And the United States following the outbreak of hostilities would "come to aid of its friends in trouble". The main role in that farce is assigned to Honduras which the Pentagon has long turned into a springboard for aggressive actions against Nicaragua. It is not accidental that high ranking officials of the Honduran regime were recently summoned to Washington to discuss the "Nicaraguan problem".

To get some justification for embarking on the realization of these dangerous plans, Washington propaganda is fanning out false stories about some "crossings" of the frontier by Nicaraguans, about mythical "fire" opened by them on Honduran territory. It is very well known that such provocations are a favorite trick of the aggressors. Suffice it to recall that Hitlerites once willingly resorted to such tricks.

Intentionally thwarting all efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict, the White House provokes a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua, thus creating a threat of emergence of another extremely dangerous breeding ground of war.

HONECKER, ORTEGA REAFFIRM GDR-NICARAGUA TIES

LD110902 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] Berlin May 11 TASS -- In the course of the talks held here on Friday between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, were discussed further steps for deepening bilateral cooperation at inter-party and inter-state levels. Erich Honecker reiterated firm solidarity of the people of the GDR with the struggle of Nicaragua for the country's national and democratic renovation, against the attempts of the counterrevolutionary forces at destabilizing the situation in the Republic. He expressed firm conviction that these attempts and the policy of economic and military blackmail pursued by the imperialist circles will suffer a failure.

Daniel Ortega spoke highly about GDR's solidarity with the struggle of all peoples, including the people of Nicaragua, for freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

The president of Nicaragua stressed that the cause of the tense situation in Central America is interference of the reactionary ruling circles of the United States in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the imposition of their will on the latter. He declared for a search for a peaceful way for the resolution of outstanding problems.

The participants in the talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, reaffirmed their determination to work actively for the limitation of arms and for disarmament. They expressed conviction that a cut in the spendings on arms would substantially contribute towards resolution of many problems facing the developing countries.

COUNTRIES AID NICARAGUA DESPITE U.S. EMBARGO

LD112104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 11 May 85

[Vitaliy Sobolev Commentary]

[Text] As we have already reported, at the UN Security Council, the United States has vetoed the basic provisions of a resolution expressing concern at the trade embargo and other recent anti-Nicaraguan actions by Washington. Here is the "latest news" commentary by Vitaliy Sobolev:

[Sobolev] Here's a rare occurence, a veto on the basic provisions of a resolution. In general, the United States uses its right as a permanent Security Council member to frequently ban resolutions condemning the latest aggression by Israel or the atrocities by South African racists, or, as in this case, a resolution concerning the policy of state terrorism of the United States itself. This time, the U.S. representative dismembered the resolution, so to speak, and demanded a vote on each individual paragraph. They used this procedure in 1962. After the U.S. veto of a few of these paragraphs, the text of the resolution, as it were, contains no direct criticism of the U.S. economic aggression against Nicaragua.

However, the position of the Security Council and the entire international community is well known to the whole world. The representatives of nearly 40 countries, including the French and Danish representatives among other NATO members, spoke at the Council condemning the so-called sanctions. The procedural maneuver to which the U.S. representative resorted in the UN Security Council shows that Washington's leaders, who usually demonstrate contempt for the opinion of the international community, are being hypocritical.

In fact, the isolation of the United States in important international affairs worries them a great deal, for various countries of the world not only express their opinion, but demonstrate them through practical actions. Now we are receiving reports with very significant meanings. For example, Italy has announced that it will begin building electric power stations in Nicaragua at a cost of $25 million. Power engineering is a vitally important sector. The United States would particularly like to undermine this project with the help of Somozite acts of sabotage, and now with the help of this embargo. Or there is a telegram from Puerto Rico: 25 medical workers from that country intend to work in Nicaragua for several weeks. I note that according to specialists, the halting of U.S. supplies will be particularly painful because medical equipment in Nicaragua is basically U.S.-manufactured. This immediately led other countries to assist Nicaragua.

On Tuesday, the Latin American Council, the leading organ of the Latin American economic system, will assemble. Of the 25 countries making up the council, 16 have already agreed to participate in the meeting, whose aim is to work out a joint position and take measures at Nicaragua's request to minimize the influence of the U.S. embargo.

At the UN Security Council, the U.S. representative did a bit of clever maneuvering and, of course, U.S. diplomacy will continue to pursue its own line. However, as we see it, the United States wanted to boycott Nicaragua, but its own notorious embargo has itself been subjected to an embargo.

NICARAGUA SENDS VICTORY DAY CONGRATULATIONS

LD121336 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 12 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- The national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front has congratulated on behalf of the Nicaraguan people the CPSU, the Soviet Government and the entire Soviet people on the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, an event of world-wide history-making significance, which has resulted in a change in the balance of forces in favour of freedom, national independence and peace all over the world. The telegram addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and signed by Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Political Commission of the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, expresses gratitude for the repeated expressions of friendship, solidarity and disinterested assistance granted by the Soviet Union to Nicaragua under the conditions of the mounting aggression of the United States imperialism.

The telegram expresses confidence that the peoples of the two countries will be able to defeat present-day fascism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL ON VICTORY DAY

PM081610 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Memory and Duty"]

[Excerpt] The holiday of the 40th anniversary of the great victory is an important landmark on the road to the party congress. It has generated new political and labor enthusiasm and sharpened Soviet people's patriotic feelings. The 40-week labor vigil of memory and the All-Union Communist Subbotnik devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory were most vivid evidence of the fidelity of millions to their patriotic and civic duty. The subbotnik was a worker memorial to all who defended the motherland's freedom and happiness at the front and in the rear.

All this is the result of the party's constant concern for the ideological and moral tempering of Soviet people, especially young people who are embarking on independent life. Today it is a question of educating a rising generation capable of shouldering within the next few years concern for the country, its defense and economic might, eventually taking over from older generations. In the present situation the importance of Soviet people's military-patriotic education is increasing.

In assessing the current international situation and the tasks stemming from it our party and the Soviet state take into account the fact that certain influential Western forces are gambling on acquiring military superiority. The illusoriness of these calculations does not make them any less sinister. In this situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state give an assurance that they will not give up one iota of our state's security and will do everything to ensure that nobody disturbs Soviet people's peaceful lives.

The valiant USSR Armed Forces vigilantly and reliably guard the motherland's security and socialist gains. The Soviet servicemen of the eighties are persistently mastering modern weapons, improving their military skill, and struggling to increase their combat readiness. Worthy successors of the creators of the great victory, they are maintaining and augmenting their unfading glory. The memory of the heroes is imperishable and duty to that memory is sacred.

The war as such has receded into the past, but its lessons are timeless and unforgettable. Forgetfulness in politics is extremely dangerous. The most important lesson of the last war is that nobody is capable of overcoming the world's first worker-peasant state. This was proved in May 1945, and it is all the more true now.

Soviet people are celebrating the holiday fully resolved to continue to devote all their efforts to the great cause of building communism and strengthening the socialist motherland's might. They are rallying still more closely under the party's Leninist banner. The indissoluble unity of party and people is the guarantee of our new victories and achievements.

USSR DEFENSE MINISTER'S ORDER FOR 9 MAY

PM091525 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 85 Second Edition p 1

["Order of the USSR Defense Minister, 9 May 1985, No 110, Moscow"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and seamen, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrades who took part in the Great Patriotic War, Army and Navy veterans!

Today our country, the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and all the world's progressive people are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. On that day, after nearly 4 years of fighting unprecedented in terms of its scale, fierceness, and bloodshed, imperialism's most reactionary strike force was crushed -- Hitlerite fascism, which had set itself the goal of annihilating the world's first socialist and establishing world domination.

The Soviet people and their Armed Forces, under the Communist Party's leadership, fulfilled their patriotic and international duty with honor, upheld the socialist motherland's freedom and independence, defended the cause of October, and made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, the liberation of Europe's peoples from fascist slavery, and the salvation of world civilization. Fighters in military formations and partisan armies and detachments from Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romaina, Albania, and Hungary and the members of the resistance and the antifascist underground fought selflessly against the fascist agressors. The peoples and armies of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition made a great contribution to the victory.

The decades that have passed have demonstrated still more brilliantly and fully the worldwide historical significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism had the profoundest influence on the entire course of world development. The positions of progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces strengthened and the influence of communist and workers parties grew. The world socialist system was formed and is developing successfully. The disintegration and collapse of the colonial system of imperialism took place.

The sources of our victory lay in the very nature of the socialist society, in its tremendous economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual potential, and in socialism's fundamental superiority over capitalism.

Our glorious Armed Forces were victorious in the Great Patriotic War. Soviet servicemen and the fighters of the people's militia displayed unparalleled courage and the greatest staunchness in the cruel battles against the enemy. Partisans and members of the underground made a significant contribution to the victory. Rear workers accomplished a great feat during the war years. Overcoming incredible difficulties, the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia tirelessly forged the weapons of victory and supplied the Army and the country with everything they needed. Our people will always retain a sense of profound gratitude to all who spared neither effort nor life itself to ensure the defeat of the hated enemy.

Soviet people are greeting the 40th anniversary of victory in an atmosphere of high political and labor activeness, evoked by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary March and April (1985) Plenums and by the preparations for the 27th party congress. The whole country is living by the common desire to fulfill the 1985 plan and to successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan. The working people are directing their efforts toward the further upsurge of the economy, the enhancement of labor productivity, the intensification of production, the strengthening of discipline and order, and the fuller utilization of available resources and potential.

The Soviet people's well-being is steadily growing, our motherland's economic and defense might is strengthening, and its prestige in the international arena is increasing.

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist community countries, is fighting persistently to end the arms race unleashed by imperialism and to eliminate the threat of a world thermonuclear war.

However, the world situation remains complex and dangerous, through the fault of imperialist circles. The United States and its NATO allies have not given up trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states.

Military preparations are developing on an increasingly wide scale and tension is being whipped up in various parts of the world. The siting of U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe continues and work to implement the sinister space militarization plans are being stepped up.

All this complicates the international atmosphere still further and requires that unremitting attention be paid to strengthening our country's defense.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government will continue to do everything possible to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have at their disposal everything needed to reliably defend the Soviet people's peaceful labor.

Rallied closely around the Communist Party, the Soviet Army and Navy, together with the Armies of the Warsaw Pact states, vigilantly watch over the great gains of socialism and are in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing a speedy and effective rebuff for any aggressor. They constantly improve their combat skills, enhance their field, air, and sea training, and build up their combat morale potential.

I greet and congratulate the personnel of the Army and Navy, Armed Forces veterans, and all who took part in the war on the great victory holiday.

To mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945, I order:

That today, 9 May 1985, at 2200 local time, a festive artillery salute take place in our motherland's capital, the Hero City of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the Hero Cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, in the Hero Fortress of Brest, and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-on-Don, Kuybyshev, Sverdlavsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk, with 40 artillery salvos.

Eternal glory to the heroes who fell in the fighting for our motherland's freedom and independence!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Long live the CPSU -- inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

MARSHALS TOLUBKO, MOSKALENKO RECALL VICTORY DAY

PM101104 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 May 85 p 3

["9 May 1945.... What Are Your Memories of That Day? Soviet Military Leaders Speak" -- LITERATURNAYA GAZETA headline]

[Excerpt] Hero of Socialist Labor Chief Marshal of Artillery V. Tolubko, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces:

"On the eve of that day my comrades-in-arms from the IV Guards Motorized Corps and I were in the suburbs of Bratislava. We greeted the report of fascist Germany's capitulation and the news that the war had ended with jubilation. The gun barrels of our tanks had had no chance to cool down, people were still living under the tension of combat, the soil was still fresh on the recently dug graves of front-line comrades.... and suddenly -- victory! The long and difficult path of war, which lasted almost 1,500 days and nights, was over.

"We greeted the victory in the heart of liberated Europe, proud and happy in the awareness of having performed our patriotic and international duty. In the early morning of 9 May 1945 I was already in Moscow, having flown back to take up a new posting.

"This recall was unexpected by me, and it seemed completely untimely: After all, this was victory! I flew into the capital in the company of comrades-in-arms. During the flight, we spoke about the incipient peace and the changes awaiting us and felt bitter because, in those historic days, we would be on our own, far from our fellow-servicemen.

"But bitterness was soon forgotten because, having hardly reached the main streets, we willy-nilly found ourselves in the eye of the majestic festive hurricane raging on that day through the capital's streets and squares. A young colonel at the time, I looked, as people say, the complete front-line soldier: wound scars on my face, six combat orders on my chest, a well-worn field uniform that had nevertheless been tidied to an exemplary standard.... It was understandable why those like myself were welcomed by the people with particular enthusiasm. We were passed from embrace to embrace, our hands were shaken, and we were showered with flowers and kisses. The joyful human maelstrom was endlessly swirling around and around.

"It was not before 1800 when, tired, hungry, and boundlessly happy, I made my way to my apartment.

"This is how I celebrated victory -- with many people, festively, and amid the hubbub of happiness -- in the streets of Moscow. I was home, like in the famous movie, exactly at 6 o-clock in the evening after the war."

Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union K. Moskalenko:

"I celebrated the victory holiday in Prague, the newly liberated capital of Czechoslovakia.

"It is well known that the people's uprising against the fascist tyrants began 40 years ago, on 5 May, but the forces were unequal. Hitler's General Field Marshal Scherner ordered his troops to put down the uprising by Prague's citizens at all costs and retain the city "in German hands." The insurgents were in a critical position, and they appealed to us for help.

"The troops of the 38th Army, which I commanded, received the order: Go to Prague's assistance. We formed a mobile group headed by Lieutenant General A.L. Bondarev, and it quickly moved along its last combat route. On the sunny morning of 8 May our Army's advanced detachments linked up with units from the 1st Ukrainian Front which were coming from the west, the opposite side.

"Suddenly it was 9 May! Jubilant, liberated Prague! It seemed as if the whole ancient city had poured out into the streets: Officers and soldiers, tanks and armored vehicles surrounded by Prague's enthusiastic citizens, flowers, embraces, music. The people were celebrating their liberation.

"Suddenly, I was approached by an elderly Czech who, holding out a photograph showing a good-looking young girl, said: 'Look at her, Comrade General, this was my daughter. She is dead, the fascists killed her. No one else was dearer to my heart. Please sign this photograph. I will cherish your autograph as tenderly as the memory of my daughter.'

"I was deeply moved by the father's grief, and I signed the photograph. One more tragic destiny. Celebration and grief, all in equal shares... we had covered scores of kilometers along the road to Prague. We had been driving hard and, of course, were somewhat dusty. Suddenly a respectable-looking woman citizen of Prague opened her bag, moistened a piece of cotton wool, and tried to wipe the dust off my face... I must admit I was so embarrassed and confused that I could not find a single word to thank that glorious woman. Victory day... what a marvelous and happy day that was!"

[Passage omitted on reminiscences by Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A. Beloborodov about his victory day experiences in Gdansk, Poland]

MARSHAL AKHROMEYEV HOSTS RECEPTION FOR ATTACHES

PM130923 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "In Honor of the Victory"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, held a reception for military, naval, and air attaches accredited at foreign embassies in Moscow at the M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House on 9 May to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War. Eminent Soviet military leaders and generals, admirals, and officers from the Soviet Armed Forces were also among the guests. The reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

FURTHER SPEECHES FROM 8 MAY KREMLIN MEETING

Armed Forces' Greetings

PM111334 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on greetings message from the USSR Armed Forces delivered by Lieutenant Colonel A.N. Stolyarov, commander of a motorized rifle guards regiment, at the 8 May Kremlin meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, under the general heading "Unfading Light of the Great Victory"]

[Text] On this portentous day of the 40th anniversary of the great victory permit me, on behalf of Armed Forces personnel, to convey to you, the participants in the ceremonial meeting, to the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, to honored war and labor veterans, and to all the foreign guests present our ardent combat greetings!

Today the Soviet people sing the praises of those who fought heroically, who defeated Hitlerite fascism in a deadly skirmish, and who upheld the motherland's freedom, honor, and independence. For us servicemen of the eighties, the feat of the older generation in the Great Patriotic War was and still is an example of infinite love for the homeland and devotion to the Communist Party, an example of courage, fortitude, and loyalty to military duty.

There are fewer and fewer participants in the Great Patriotic War remaining among the motherland's present defenders, but the combat experience of the front-line soldiers remains the priceless asset of the Army and Navy. The science of victory, which was secured in fierce battles, is being improved and enriched under new conditions.

The task the party and the people have entrusted to the Armed Forces -- to cherish the fruits of the great victory as the apple of their eye and to guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and the socialist motherland's security -- is a great and honorable one. All Soviet servicemen, from soldier to marshal, are profoundly conscious of their great responsibility to the people for the fulfillment of this sacred duty.

Some 40 years have passed since the war. During this time the Armed Forces have changed qualitatively. They are now equipped with ICBM's, nuclear-powered submarines, supersonic aircraft, and more sophisticated tanks. The veterans have been replaced by new generations of Soviet servicemen. However, their loyalty to Lenin's behest -- to study military affairs properly, persistently master military skill, and strengthen discipline and organization -- has been and is still unshakable. They sacredly honor and carefully preserve and augment the glorious combat traditions of the Army and the Navy. Like the gray-haired veterans, they the distinguished by profound ideological conviction, loaylty to the Communist Party, infinite devotion to their people, fortitude, courage, patriotism, and internationalism.

We are pleased to inform you, dear comrades, that the Soviet Army and Navy are greeting the 40th anniversary of the great victory with new successes. The socialist pledges have been fulfilled. The ranks of soldiers with excellent combat and political training results have increased. Our combat formation has become still stronger and more monolithic. The combat readiness of troops and naval forces has been enhanced. Just as during the war years, Communists and Komsomol members are the soul of all military collectives and their cementing force. Army and Navy servicemen welcomed the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum decisions with warm approval. They regard them as a graphic manifestation of the party's collective wisdom and of the continuity of its strategic course and will do everything to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

We have now been living under conditions of peace for 4 decades. Peace is the best monument to the great victory, but we remember the war's lessons. Now that the threat of nuclear war is increasing through the fault of imperialism's aggressive forces, those lessons oblige us to display the greatest vigilance and be always on our guard.

Soviet servicemen are their people's loyal sons. They live the people's cares and joys. Closely rallied around the dear Leninist party, they warmly and unanimously approve its wise domestic and foreign policy. Remembering the price our people paid for their freedom and independence, servicemen well understand that, the higher our readiness to thwart all imperialism's aggressive intentions, the less the likelihood that it will risk a nuclear adventure and the more reliable the Soviet state's security will be.

On this solemn day we assure the Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the entire Soviet people that, if an aggressor, ignoring the lessons of the past, encroaches upon the sacred borders of our country and that of its allies, he will receive an inevitable and crushing blow.

The Soviet Armed Forces and the Warsaw Pact countries' fraternal Armies have everything necessary for this. We are always ready to fulfill to the end our duty as defenders of socialism's great historic gains.

Long live the 40th anniversary of the great victory!

Long live the Soviet people -- the liberator people!

Long live the heroic Soviet Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

(The participants in the meeting greeted representatives of the Armed Forces with prolonged applause)

Academician Aleksandrov

PM101547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech delivered by A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at 8 May Kremlin meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the Great Patriotic War victory under general heading "Unfading Light of Great Victory"]

[Text] Three Times Hero of Socialist Labor A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, spoke.

Comrade A.P. Aleksandrov's Speech

Soviet scientists considered their paramount duty to be to safeguard our motherland's security. In the period of the Great Patriotic War many scientists fought, while others worked strenuously behind the lines in institutes and at plants, on various expeditions, and under front-line conditions. With their aid, new types of armaments and new technologies for manufacturing armaments were created and many necessary materials were found. You can only imagine this process by recalling the initial conditions of Soviet science's formation.

Prior to October our country lagged seriously behind in the technical and economic fields. About 80 percent of the population was illiterate. Industry depended substantially on foreign supplies and technologies and frequently their control was in the hands of foreign specialists.

The socialist revolution gave rise to tremendous creative forces on whose basis it was possible to develop industry, technology, and science. Lenin said that no dark force can hold out against the alliance of science, technology, and the working class.

One of the most important avenues of our party's activity in the prewar period was the development of Soviet science, and by the time of the start of the Great Patriotic War Soviet publications in the sphere of nuclear physics, for instance, comprised over half of world publications. The scientific organizations of the Academy of Sciences undertook numerous developments for the country's industry and defense.

The fascists' seizure of power in Germany obliged us to pay considerably more attention to defense work. Soviet scientists actively fulfilled their patriotic duty.

At a number of institutes work began on the creation of absolutely new equipment -- radar equipment. The first radar systems were created. At the same time means were developed for protecting aircraft from radar detection. Military radio communications systems were created.

In connection with the start of the creation of the new Soviet Navy, we were instructed to develop a method of protecting ships against magnetic mines. This work was accepted by the Navy in February 1941 and its introduction began.

Work continued in the first years of the war. We equipped ships and trained the Navy personnel. As a result shipboard antimine defense stations were created in the fleets and operated not only throughout the war but also long after. The method's effectiveness was great: Not a single protected ship was destroyed by magnetic mines. A method of combating the icing-up of aircraft was proposed to enhance aircraft's effectiveness.

During the war about 28 types of aircraft were developed and in late 1942 we had already begun to come close to supremacy in air -- something that was fully achieved after the Kursk battle.

Research workers played a large part in the field of electric welding. Methods were developed for creating welded tank structures and using turrets cast by the electroslag method of resmelting steel. The introduction of these methods increased the tank plants' productivity several times over and helped to ensure that the T-34 tank, which formed the basis of our armored forces, was the world's best tank in its class. We must note the contribution made by the scientists and rocketry designers to the creation of "Katyusha" rocket mortars and other rocket systems [sozdaniye reaktivnykh sparkov RS i reaktivnoy "Katyushi"]

In 1943 the Defense Committee, considering information that had come in on the development of atomic weapons in Germany and the United States, decided to launch such work in our country, too. In approximately the same period that the United States had spent on this work, involving many of the world's scientists, Soviet scientists resolved the task alone by their own efforts.

Later, ICBM's were created under the sceintific guidance of Keldysh, Koroiev, and Kurchatov. This deflected all the plans for a nuclear attack on our country prepared by the United States and has safeguarded peace for 40 years now. The party and its Central Committee are performing a tremendous amount of work on our country's further development and the safeguarding of peace. Great new tasks were set by the Central Committee April Plenum. Its decisions place great responsibility on us scientists in developing the country's economic potential and accelerating scientific-technical and social progress.

We report to the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government that our country's scientists fully support the plenum decisions and will do everything to ensure their fulfillment, to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might still further, and to defend peace on earth. [prolonged applause]

CSSR's Milos Jakes

PM101305 LD082131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Speech by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the C PCZ Central Committee, at the 8 May Kremlin meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory in World War II, under the general heading "Unfading Light of Victory"]

[Text] May I, on behalf of the delegations of the fraternal socialist countries,

sincerely thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union for the invitation to take part in the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite fascism. Please accept ardent comradely congratulations on the festival of victory, which is being marked together with you by the peoples of our countries, and also by all peace-loving and progressive people throughout the world.

In our country, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which was one of the first victims of Hitlerite aggression, a people-wide celebration is currently in progress in connection with the 40th anniversary of the completion of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people, and the liberation of our homeland by the glorious Soviet Army, he said. The day of 9 May, when the struggling people of Prague welcomed with joy and love their liberators, the Soviet soldiers, has become a state holiday in Czechoslovakia. It has been since. Mankind will always remember with gratitude that the rout of nazism began with the Battles of Moscow, Stalingrad, Kursk, and many other places in the Soviet country, and that it was because of the decisive blows of the Soviet Army that Hitler's Germany capitulated. Tens of peoples and states united in the anti-Hitler coalition also made their contribution to the victory over fascism. In the most difficult trials, the Soviet Union displayed the boundless political, military, and moral strength of the world's first socialist state, born of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the ideals of which were realized by the Soviet people. The rout of Hitlerite fascism eliminated the fatal danger which threatened the whole of mankind.

For many peoples of Europe and Asia, fresh pages in their history were begun. A world socialist system came into being, the biggest gain of the international communist and workers movement since the Great October Socialist Revolution. The face of the world has changed completely in the past 40 years. The cooperation of the socialist countries has grown stronger. The colonial system of imperialism has collapsed. New, independent states have appeared on the map of the world, many of which have decided to finish once and for all with backwardness and dependence, and to implement profound social transformations. On the basis of socialist internationalism, relations of a new type, relations of friendship, cooperation, and mutual support and aid, have developed among the sovereign socialist states. During the construction of socialism, each of them was able to lean on the Soviet Union, on its assistance, and to make creative use of its rich experience. I would like to express sincere gratitude to the CPSU and to the Soviet people for this.

At present, we attach much importance to the implementation of the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA countries, which will facilitate the further strengthening of the economic might of the countries of the socialist community.

Amid the ruins of World War II the allied countries swore an oath that they would do everything possible so that the peoples live in peace and friendship. This solemn oath is consistently observed by the Soviet Union. It is to the credit of its foreign policy, first and foremost, that the European peoples have now been able to live in conditions of peace for 40 years. Together with the other socialist states, the Soviet Union unflaggingly puts forward peaceful initiatives aimed at improving the international situation, at preserving peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The United States and its NATO allies have taken another path. Since the seventies, which introduced positive elements of mutually beneficial cooperation in relations between states with differing social structures, the United States has rejected the policy of peaceful coexistence, and has begun to revive the cold war on various pretexts.

The reactionary circles of international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, are striving to achieve military-strategic superiority over socialism in order to implement a policy of diktat from a position of strength. With an unbridled arms race, especially in nuclear arms, they are creating a threat to the peace and security of peoples, and are continuing research into space weapons which will ensure the opportunity for a first nuclear strike safe from retaliation. Peace-loving peoples throughout the world value the fact that in this complex situation, the Soviet Union is continuing the search for constructive ways to resolve international problems. The important proposals aimed at avoiding the arms race and space militarization -- these are a manifestation of the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility for the future of mankind. The world public has received with tremendous hope the Soviet initiative that led to the beginning of new talks between the Soviet Union and the United States in Geneva. It has also valued the latest proposal put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the recent meeting of top party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact countries, it was stressed that remembrance of the fallen is the duty both of present and future generations, demanding that the lessons of World War II not be forgotten and that peace be preserved. The collective efforts of peoples and states, of all peace-loving and progressive forces, must be directed toward this, regardless of the society or state they belong to, and first of all it is necessary to strengthen unity and cohesion and develop the cooperation and joint action of the Warsaw Pact states and of the other socialist countries. [prolonged applause]

Perm Plant Worker

PM101410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 85 First Edition pp 3-4

[TASS report on speech of Hero of Socialist Labor A.I. Mishlanov, fitter at Perm's V.I. Lenin Plant, delivered at 8 May Kremlin meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, under the general heading "Unfading Light of the Great Victory"]

[Text] I experience a feeling of special emotion and gratitude for the high honor to be in the splendid Palace of Congresses today, where veterans of the front and the rear, illustrious military leaders, and our foreign guests have gathered to celebrate a very great event of modern times: the day of the Soviet people's victory over Hitlerite fascism.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's report recreates a picture of our people's heroic feat during the very difficult war years and profoundly and convincingly shows that time has revealed still more vividly and fully the historic significance of the victorious spring of 1945 for the present and the future of the world's people.

The road to our long-awaited victory was hard, very hard. Our people won the right to this, for us, sacred festival at the cost of heavy losses and grim trials. Soviet people worked with the utmost intensity in the rear. By the will of the party, my native Urals Region also became the country's real arsenal. The weapons of victory were forged in its plant blocks. In a short time, which seems incredible today, the plants evacuated to us began producing military output.

The labor glory of the Urals Komsomol and youth front teams, the movement for high-speed smelting, and the movement of multiple machine tool operators and workers producing 200 and 1,000 percent of their output norm resounded throughout the country. Every heavy tank produced during the war years was made in the Urals, one shell in every three was manufactured from Magnitogorsk steel, and thousands of combat aircraft were fitted with Perm engines.

Urals people also won renown on the battlefields. Many units and subunits were formed. The Urals Volunteer Tank Corps, set up on the initiative of the Sverdlovsk, Perm, and Chelyabinsk Party Obkoms, was equipped with everything from soldiers' pullover tunics to heavy tanks as a result of above-plan output and at the working people's expense.

My whole life is linked with one of the oldest Urals plants -- the Five-Order-Bearing Motovilikha. Our collective's revolutionary and labor glory is well known. It is akin to Krasnaya Presnya and Narvskaya Zastava.

Many of my metallurgist comrades and I did not participate in combat operations, but we understood that the front line also passed through our shop, through the open-hearth furnace work site.

I will never forget my first watch by the open-hearth furnace during the first year of the war. One of the assistants had fallen ill, and three of us did the smelting: two cadre workers and myself, a 16-year-old artisan. I could not stand the work load on that hot day and lost consciousness. They carried me out into the fresh air, and I came to. I lay there for a while until I recovered. When I refused to go home, the team leader said: "OK son, you don't feel like resting now. Let's go and do the smelting..."

Indeed, the plant went on and on producing high-quality steel. The Motovilikha workers manufactured guns over and above the plan, and in this way alone they equipped 116 artillery regiments with those formidable weapons.

The plant's workers keep sacred and augment their revolutionary combat and labor traditions. Our collective fulfilled the 5-year plan with regard to labor productivity growth rates and output without an increase in metal consumption. Just as during those distant heroic years, any party target is an immutable law for us Urals people, just as it is for the entire working class.

We are grateful to you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, for the warm words you spoke about the working class, about those who forged the weapons of victory with their heroic labor, and about those who are working today.

The ideas, guidelines, and decisions adopted at the recent CPSU Central Committee April Plenum are close and understandable to us. All Urals people warmly support and approve them. Veteran plant workers will remember that during the war years firm discipline, organization, and order in everything, in addition to selfless labor, were the guarantee of our great victory. Now, too, the party's appeal to enhance the quality of all work, to increase responsibility for the assigned task, and to strengthen discipline is to our liking. A correct and timely appeal. We will do everything to resolve this task.

Today there must be no place for laxity, slipshodness, or any kind of violations or actions unworthy of a citizen of our great country. We workers will wage a very stern and merciless struggle against such phenomena.

We have been living under peaceful skies for 40 years. Every one of us fully understands that this is ensured by the Communist Party's tremendous, strenuous work and the labor of the entire Soviet people. However, the world is uneasy. Very uneasy! Certain U.S. circles are very openly and impudently threatening to blow up the world. This is why, on the day of our victory's 40th anniversary, I, a metallurgist, consider it necessary to say: You will not intimidate us! Urals steel has become still stronger, of still better quality, and still more reliable.

We are passing on to young, reliable hands our firm worker's mandate -- to do everything to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might and struggle for peace, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin taught us.

A.I. Mishlanov assured the Central Committee that for Urals working people there is nothing higher than the Leninist party's ideals, aims, and tasks and that they will do everything to realize them and will worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. (prolonged applause)

SOKOLOV PRESENTS MEDALS TO FOREIGN VISITORS

PM100849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 85 Second Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Presentation of Jubilee Medals"]

[Text] On 8 May Marshall of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USRR defense minister, presented anniversary medals to mark "40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" to members of foreign military delegations who had come to Moscow for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory. The presentation ceremony was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General I.N. Shkadov, deputy defense minister; and other military leaders.

On the same day the foreign military delegations laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Moscow Military District; and Lieutenant G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate.

GRISHIN SPEAKS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF SUBBOTNIKS

PM100950 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 85 p 1

[M. Yanova report: "This Day of Victory...."]

[Excerpts] A festive meeting was held at the No 1 State Bearings Plant before the start of the communist subbotnik devoted to the 40th anniversary of victory.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the meeting.

Our people have quite a few remarkable traditions, and one of the most vivid traditions consists of communist subbotniks held to honor noteworthy dates in the life of the party and the state, V.V. Grishin said in particular. Vladimir Ilich Lenin noted that communist subbotniks marked the beginning of a fundamental turning point in people's consciousness. Now we can see with our own eyes the tremendous educational significance of subbotniks, which are specifically distinguished by mass participation, breadth of scale, and labor enthusiasm.

The funds earned as a result of the subbotnik will be channeled toward the construction of the memorial to the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War, which is being erected in Moscow. This decision, made on the working people's initiative, vividly displays the unbreakable bonds between the generations and the continuity of our peple's traditions. The memorial will become a symbol of the sacred memory of all who, unsparing of their lives, died the death of the brave in the battles for our motherland's honor, freedom, and independence, who fought on the fronts and in partisan detachments, who labored wholeheartedly in the plants and factories, giving everything for the front, everything for victory.

There is no doubt that during the subbotnik, Moscow's working people, inspired by the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, will display their devotion to the party cause with renewed vigor and their undivided support for its domestic and foreign policy.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD111313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 May 85

[Text] A conference of the military council of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District was held today. It summed up the results of the combat and political training over the winter training period. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who addressed the meeting, noted that the troops of the district have made a qualitatively important step forward in the cause of guaranteeing the defense of the peaceful work of the Soviet people. Many units achieved high results in competition under the slogan, "Our selfless, martial work for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress."

At the conference, reports were delivered by Marshal of Aviation Kostantinov, officer commanding the troops of the district, and Lieutenant General of Aviation Ponomarev, member of the military council and head of the political administration of the district.

CEREMONIAL MOSCOW MEETING MARKS PRESS DAY 5 MAY

PM071424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Devoted to Press Day"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to Press Day was held 5 May in the House of Political Education of Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom.

I.D. Laptev, chief editor of the newspaper IZVESTIYA, who delivered the report, emphasized that the attention of the mass media is focused today on questions of the practical realization of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum decisions and the preparations for the 27th party congress.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting gave assurances that Soviet press workers will do everything to mobilize working people for a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

Participating the meeting were B.I. Stukalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; N.N. Chetverikov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus.

GEN YEPISHEV ON USSR'S ROLE IN WW II VICTORY

PM091516 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 85 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "For the Sake of Life on Earth"]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 40th anniversary of the day of victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. The Soviet people, their friends and allies, and progressive people all over the world will solemnly mark this bright and memorable date. The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism is an emotional holiday dear and close to the hearts of every Soviet. Our victory over Hitlerite Germany in the Great Patriotic War is the victory of reason over insanity, of humanism over barbarity, of socialism over imperialist obscurantism.

That day -- 9 May 1945 -- will live forever in our memory. We who took part in the war felt our hearts overflow with feelings of great joy and pride in our country, the heroic Soviet people, and the Armed Forces that routed the hated enemy.

Forty peaceful and creative years have passed since that day. We are celebrating the glorious date, the holiday of victory, while marching toward new accomplishments in communist creation, in the atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum on the convening of the scheduled 27th CPSU Congress. Soviet people are rallied around Lenin's party more inviolably than ever before. The friendship of our country's peoples is stronger and more indissoluble than ever before. The unity of the thoughts and deeds of the party and the people is the most reliable guarantee of our country's successful progress toward new and even greater heights. We glorify the immortal feat accomplished during the war by Soviet servicemen, partisans and underground fighters, and working people in the rear. Having gained victory in the war and crushed the frenzied enemy, they secured something that we Soviet people are justly proud of today: our modern accomplishments and the building of a society of developed socialism in our country.

The 5 May meeting with Great Patriotic War veterans at the CPSU Central Committee was a graphic expression of the nationwide heartfelt gratitude to those who achieved the victory. The meaningful and very important discussion at that meeting turned to both our heroic past and our current affairs. This is because the victory is not just history, it is also our present. "Everything that we have," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, "is dated according to two calendars. The first began with the October Revolution, the second with the day of victory."

We glorify the people's heroic feat, and we grieve when we recall those who gave their lives for the motherland's freedom and independence, for victory.

Hitlerite fascism had set itself the task of destroying the world's first socialist state and establishing world domination. Inflicting a crushing defeat upon the enemy and utterly routing him, the Soviet people and their Armed Forces upheld the socialist motherland's freedom and independence and defended the cause of October. They made a decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of Europe's peoples from fascist slavery, and to the salvation of world civilization, and honorably performed their patriotic and international duty. This is their greatest service to mankind.

At the same time, our country duly evaluates the contribution made to the rout of fascism by other peoples, states, and liberation movements.

A selfless struggle was waged against the fascist invaders by the fighters of the troop formations and partisan armies and detachments in Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, by patriots in Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary, and by participants in the resistance movement and the antifascist underground. The Communists, loyal sons of their peoples and ardent internationalists, were in the front ranks of the liberation struggle. A great contribution to victory in World War II was made by the peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France, China, and the other states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Festively celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory, Soviet people address their first, warmest, heartfelt words to our Communist Party, the militant vanguard of the people and architect of victory. It was the party that organized, rallied, and inspired the Soviet people and channeled their will, energy, and actions toward a single goal: victory over the enemy. The party Central Committee was the political staff from which the leadership of the war was implemented: leadership of the combat operations of the Army and Navy and of the economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual life of the country, which became a united military camp. The VKP (B) [All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Central Committee was at the same time the center where the Soviet state's foreign policy, wise and farsighted in the Leninist fashion, was elaborated.

When terrible danger hung over the country, Lenin's party became truly a fighting party. In the very first days of the fascist invasion, it elaborated a precise and clear program of struggle against the enemy that embodied profound belief in the mighty strength of the people and in ultimate victory. The trenchant words of the party slogan -- "Our cause is just. The enemy will be crushed. Victory will be ours" -- expressed the spiritual mood of the Soviet people throughout the 1,418 days and nights of the Great Patriotic War.

The activity of party, soviet, economic, and military organs and the entire system for running the country and leading combat operations by the Armed Forces were swiftly reorganized under the conditions of the war that had started. The creation of the state defense committee headed by I.V. Stalin, general secretary of the VKP(B) Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of People's Commissars, was of enormous significance for organizing the rebuff of the enemy.

The system for running the country that was established in the first months of the war, a precisely coordinated system welded together by a single [yedinyy] will and iron discipline, withstood all tests and proved to be highly effective. Such aspects of the party's political leadership as a profoundly scientific approach, revolutionary energy and purposefulness, specificity and realism, and firmness and implacability in the attainment of set goals were especially vividly displayed during the war.

The party focused its main attention on military-organizational work and the leadership of the armed struggle. It kept constant sight of questions of boosting the combat might of the Armed Forces, conducting party political work, training military cadres, conducting major operations on the fronts, and developing military science and art.

The war raised the problem of creating a reliable strategic rear with special urgency. The national economy had to be placed on a war footing within the shortest of times, and the enemy's temporary superiority in the quantity and, in some models, the quality of weapons and combat equipment had to be eliminated. A mighty war base was created through the will of the party and the people in the Volga Region, the Urals, and Siberia under incredibly complex conditions, when the key economic regions in the West were temporarily lost. As of mid-1942, the front started receiving steadily and in growing quantities everything that was needed to crush the enemy. By their selfless labor, the workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, engineers, and designers won the unprecedented battle for metal and grain, for fuel and raw materials, and for the creation of mighty Soviet weapons.

The rapacious attack by the fascists generated an unprecedented wave of indignation among Soviet people and a determination to uphold the motherland's honor, freedom, and independence. From the very frist days, the struggle against the German fascist invaders became nationwide in character. It was not only the army that fought against the Hitlerite troops. The population's work to build defensive installations gained unprecedented dimensions. People's militia groups, party and soviet aktiv detachments, and hunter [istrebitelnyy] battalions were formed at the initiative of local party and soviet organs to assist the Red Army. A contribution to the combat successes of the field army was made by the heroic struggle waged by partisans and underground fighters behind enemy lines. The people's avengers put about 1 million enemy soldiers and officers out of action, destroyed hundreds of garrisons, and derailed thousands of enemy trains.

The war confirmed the correctness of Lenin's conclusion: "No one will ever defeat a people in which the majority of workers and peasants have understood, felt, and perceived that they are upholding their own Soviet power, the working people's power." History can show no other instance in which the interests of the ruling party, the state, and the people coincided to such an extent as during the Great Patriotic War. The Hitlerites' plans to undermine the unity of party and people, the alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, and the fraternal friendship of our country's nations and ethnic groups failed completely. Soviet society's unity grew even stronger during the war and was a mighty factor in our victory.

On the joyous holiday of the 40th anniversary of victory, we glorify the Soviet people as the maker of victory and address our best thoughts and feelings toward them.

A world-historic victory was gained by the valiant Soviet Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War. By crushing the hordes of Hitlerite Germany, they demonstrated to the whole world the superiority of Soviet military science and military art, the high standards of our military cadres' strategic leadership and combat skill, and the courage, heroism, and valor of the front-line fighters.

During the Great Patriotic War, the USSR Armed Forces executed a whole series of major defensive and offensive operations whose purpose was to bleed dry and destroy the enemy's main forces. The depth of scientific foresight, strict objectivity when assessing enemy forces, and the boldness and flexibility of Soviet operational-tactical and strategic thought ensured the successful conduct during the last war of operations on an imposing scale without historical precedent.

During the most difficult and dramatic initial period of the war, our Army and Navy contained the onslaught of superior enemy forces, ensuring conditions for the mobilization of the entire country's forces and facilities to repulse the enemy. The rout of the aggressor in the battle for Moscow dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the fascist army and finally buried Hitler's "blitzkrieg" plan. The battle and victory of Stalingrad marked the beginning of a fundamental breakthrough not only in the Great Patriotic War, but also in World War II as a whole. The victories in the Battle of the Kursk Bulge and the tremendous battle on the Dnepr concluded this breakthrough and brought fascist Germany to the brink of military-political catastrophe. In 1944, as the result of powerful blows all along the Soviet-German front, the USSR's territory was completely cleared of the enemy and the war was shifted beyond our motherland's borders.

During the final stage of the war, implementing the final rout of the enemy, the Soviet Armed Forces honorably performed their international, liberation mission. Loyal to its duty as an ally, in August 1945, the Soviet Union entered the war against imperialist Japan and, in a very short time, crushed its main strike force, the Kwantung Army.

The Soviet Union and its Armed Forces played a decisive role in the victorious outcome of World War II, whose main front was the Soviet-German front. It was there that the German fascist military machine was destroyed. It was there that it lost over 73 percent of its soldiers and officiers, suffered up to 75 percent of its total losses in tanks and self-propelled artillery, and lost over 75 percent of its aircraft and 74 percent of its artillery pieces.

No matter how hard the ideologists and politicians of imperialism now try to belittle the role of the Soviet Armed Forces in the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism, they will not succeed in covering up the great truth of history. In celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory, we are glorifying the USSR Armed Forces; we are glorifying the heroism, bravery, staunchness, courage, and combat skill of the victorious Soviet soldiers. The award of orders and medals to them to mark the 40th anniversary of victory is evidence of nationwide recognition of the glorious combat feats of the front-line soldiers.

However, the victory that was gained in fierce and unprecedentedly large battles and engagements is not just a great victory for Soviet arms. It is also a victory for the socialist system, our economic and political system, and our ideology and morality. Powerful Soviet patriotism was the greatest force ensuring moral-political superiority over the enemy and one of the decisive factors of victory. The war demonstrated the feats of which a people defending a just cause, the Soviet motherland, and their socialist gains are capable. It demonstrated that socialism is capable of defending itself! Ultimately, it was noted during the meeting with veterans at the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet people's loyalty to the socialist motherland and to the banner of Lenin and the fraternal friendship of the peoples prevailed.

The world-historic significance of our victory and its most profound effect on the development of world history emerge increasingly fully and clearly through the prism of the 40 years that have passed since that memorable day in May 1945. The positions of progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces have strengthened in the world. The influence of communist and workers parties has increased. The world socialist system emerged and is successfully developing. The colonial system of imperialism has collapsed. The correlation of forces has fundamentally changed to the advantage of socialism and progress.

The main result of postwar development in the Land of the Soviets is the building of a developed socialist society in the USSR. The improvement of this society, the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and the attainment of the highest world level of labor productivity -- it is on this that our party is today focusing its own efforts and the efforts of the whole people. These questions will be the center of attention at the scheduled 27th CPSU Congress, which will be a landmark in the country's development.

Our people are devoting their energy to communist creation, and unquestionably to the struggle for lasting peace on earth because peace is a necessary condition for creative work. The Soviet Union's foreign policy is a policy of strengthening peace and peoples' security and of broad international cooperation, a policy of preventing a new world war and a nuclear catastrophe.

Unfortunately, however, the 40th anniversary of victory has to be celebrated in a complex international situation. Imperialism's reactionary forces are following an aggressive policy and seeking to implement "social revenge" on a world scale and to "dump communism on the ash heap of history." The military threat today is more dangerous than ever before. Blame for this rests with the ruling circles of the United States and the aggressive NATO bloc, which have set themselves a sinister goal: to attain, come what may, military superiority over the USSR and its allies.

They are stubbornly cranking up the nuclear and conventional arms race, turning West Europe into a nuclear bridgehead for an attack on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, and trying to turn space into an arena for "star wars." Pathological hatred of socialism and the people's liberation movement and the desire to regain lost positions could push the modern "crusaders" into unleashing a new world war.

The USSR and its allies counter the adventurist and inflammatory course of U.S. and NATO ruling circles with a policy of peace and social progress. The Soviet Union is always prepared to seek a solution to international problems by peaceful means, via talks. It was said at the meeting with veterans at the CPSU Central Committee that we will continue to take advantage of any opportunity to conduct constructive dialogue with the West and improve the international situation.

A vivid display of the USSR's good will and desire to contribute to the success of the Geneva talks was its unilateral introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe, and its proposal that both sides introduce a moratorium on the development of space weapons for the entire duration of the talks and freeze strategic nuclear arsenals.

At the same time, the Soviet people remember the lessons of the war and display high vigilance. As was emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, we will continue to spare no effort to ensure that the USSR Armed Forces have everything necessary for the reliable defense of our fatherland and its allies and that no one can take us unawares.

The need to strengthen peace and the people's security dictated the decision to extend the Warsaw Pact made at the meeting of the top party and state figures from the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Under the conditions of the complex international situation, the Soviet Army and Navy servicemen see it as their duty to the people to reliably defend the socialist fatherland, maintain constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor, and tirelessly strengthen the combat alliance with servicemen from the fraternal armies in defense of the gains of socialism.

Today it is the children and grandchildren of those who defeated the enemy on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War that stand in the combat ranks. They fittingly continue and augment the glorious traditions of the front-line fighters. Socialist competition beneath the slogan "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" has spread widely among the troops and fleets. The nationwide victory holiday was greeted by servicemen of the Armed Forces with new successes in the improvement of combat and mobilization readiness and the enhancement of field, air, and sea skill and of operational, combat, and political training.

In the days of peaceful constructive labor, just as in the terrible times of war, Soviet people perceive the Communist Party's leadership as the main source of their successes and victories. Under the wise leadership of Lenin's party, the working people of the Land of the Soviets will score new successes in improving the society of developed socialism and will augment the fruits of the world-historic victory in the Great Patriotic War.

MARSHAL KULIKOV INTERVIEWED ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

AU09100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 85 p 5

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense, to NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: "The Great Victory of the Soviet People and Its Influence on Our Time" -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: Forty years ago the Soviet people achieved victory in the Great Patriotic War waged against Hitler's fascism. Comrade Marshal of the Soviet Union, how do you assess the historic significance of this great victory?

Answer: The date of 9 May 1945 is a profound turning point in the history of all mankind. After the Great October Revolution there was no other event that changed the course of world history so vigorously as that of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War, which opened up a new era in the development of human society. The start of this era was born with the salvoes fired on the occasion of the great triumph over the most reactionary forces of imperialism, Hitlerite fascism, which wanted to destroy the first socialist state and attain world supremacy.

The Main Forces of the Aggressors Were Destroyed

Every year since that time has yielded further clear proof of the vigorous impact May 1945 had on the overall course of postwar development in the world. With the crushing of the main forces of fascist aggression and militarism, the Soviet Union demonstrated the indestructible vitality of the great ideas of communism and of the socialist way of life.

At the same time, the impact of this victory on the destiny of millions upon millions of people in the world cannot be assessed highly enough. It set for them a most impressive example of the struggle for national freedom and independence and against exploitation and oppression. This example stirred the working masses in capitalist countries and the peoples in colonies and semicolonies and gave a great impetus to revolutionary and national liberation movements, which took shape under the exclusively favorable conditions following the historic victory won by the Soviet people.

If we look at the political world map today and compare it with the prewar one, we realize how much the world has changed. The world socialist system has emerged and is developing successfully. The socialist countries it encompasses are not only located in Europe, but also in Asia and on the American Continent. The imperialist colonial system has crumbled for good. This process, too, was accelerated through the outcome of the Great Patriotic War. The former colonial empires have been replaced by more than 70 new states.

The victory won by the Soviet people is of everlasting significance for world peace. The lesson the fascist aggressors were taught 40 years ago is a pressing warning for those who once again, by making use of armed force, want to decide the historic confrontation with socialism to their own advantage. It is obviously a warning about the end that awaits those who are obsessed by war adventures, should it occur to them to attack the Soviet Union and its allies again. The results of the fascist aggression against the Soviet Union are one of the factors that restrain the aggressive attempts of imperialism today.

The People's Forces Mobilized by the Party To Ward Off the Enemy

Question: To what extent was the victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces a legitimate expression of the historic superiority of socialism? How was the Communist Party able to utilize the advantages of the socialist system in order to mobilize all popular social forces to defeat the cruel fascist enemy?

Answer: The first and undoubtedly most important legitimate expression was the wise leadership of the Communist Party in defending the country and crushing the fascist intruders. As the organizer and initiator of the victory, it guaranteed, through its many sided activities, the firm unity between the political, state, and military leadership, between the Army and people, and between the front and the hinterland. It mobilized all the country's potential to repel the fascist aggressors and ensured that this potential was used to the maximum.

Responding to the party's call, the entire country rose to wage a life-and-death struggle against fascism. Be it in the front or in the hinterland, the Communists were everywhere in the front ranks and set an example for others. They were the first to attack. As pacesetters they strove for high labor productivity in industry and agriculture. They organized their entire life according to the demand: "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" With their personal efforts, which they substantiated with the ardent word of the party, the Communists inspired the Soviet people and led them to victory.

Military Art and Heroism of the Red Army Soldiers

When Hitler and those who carried out his ideas began the war against USSR they expected to find hostile classes, nations, and nationalities in our country. However, their expectations were completely wrong. What they actually found was unity between the party and the people, an indestructible bond between the workers class, peasantry, and working intelligentsia. They found a close friendship and stable fraternal alliance among the peoples in our country. During the war, more than 100 ethnic groups and nationalities struggled in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces. In the hinterland the working people of all republics in the Soviet Union prepared the victory over the enemy.

Great ideological conviction and boundless trust in the correctness of Lenin's great cause have to this day been an inexhaustible source of intellectual potential, of moral-political unity, and of unity between the Soviet people and the Communist Party. The heroic deeds of the Soviet people on the front and in the hinterland were a triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideology and were the latter's victory over fascist ideology and morale.

For 40 years now, the West has tried to denigrate the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. Now, on the 40th anniversary of the crushing of Hitler's fascism, bourgeois propaganda is directed at distorting or completely denying the legitimacy of our victory. Former "theories" are dug out and new ones are created in which the bourgeois falsifiers explain the reasons for fascist Germany's defeat either through Hitler's miscalculations as a political and military leader or through the weather conditions in the Soviet Union which were "unfavorable" for the fascist troops, as if the Soviet troops were fighting under different conditions. Such falsifications are aimed at slandering the superiority demonstrated by Soviet military science on battlefields and the Soviet military art over fascist Germany's military science and military art, so that one of the most important reasons for our military triumph is simply denied.

However, the falsifiers' efforts are in vain. The victory won in the Great Patriotic War has demonstrated the high level of theoretical military thought, military science, and military art in the Soviet Union, and the high level of the strategic leadership and military skill of our cadres.

During the 4 years of the war, Soviet troops carried out scores of strategic, some 250 front, and more than 1,000 Army operations, of which a great number -- this can be stated without exaggerating -- made up a whole era in military art and decisively influenced the whole progress of World War II.

In the Battle of Moscow, the Soviet Army took away Hitler's Wehrmacht's halo of "invincibility" and thwarted the plans for a " litzkrieg." The basic turning point to the Soviet Union's advantage in the Great Patriotic War took place in the battles of Stalingrad, the Kursk Bulge, and around the Dnepr. Soviet military art achieved triumphs with the victory of Leningrad, in the western Ukraine, in the Crimea, in Belorussia, at Iasi, Kishinev, in the Baltic, far north beyond the polar circle, and during the last stage of the battles when Hitlerite fascism was completely and definitively crushed.

All these battles demonstrated the Soviet soldiers' boundless faithfulness to the party and people and their deep love for their homeland. Thus, the Soviet Army became an army of mass heroism. In this war more than 11,000 citizens of our country were awarded the highest military distinction of "Hero of the Soviet Union." Seven million members of the Armed Forces and thousands of troop sections and units were granted state awards.

Unparalleled Battle in the Hinterland

The heroic deeds on the front were possible through heroic deeds in the hinterland. With their self-sacrificing toil workers, kolkhoz farmers, scientists, engineers, and designers won an unprecedented battle for metal and grains, fuels and raw materials, and for securing powerful Soviet weapons. Thanks to the socialist planned economy, the overall national economy of our country could be reorganized in the shortest possible time to meet the requirements of the war. This enabled the Soviet Union, which was producing some two-thirds less steel and mining four-fifths less coal than fascist Germany (if one counts supplies from the occupied countries and the "annexed" areas, as well as other imports) to manufacture almost twice as many weapons and technical warfare equipment of the enemy during the war.

Bu the way, bourgeois propaganda is making every possible effort in this context to prove that the Soviet Army in the war was equipped by the United States and Great Britain through deliveries of all sorts of weapons and material. We have not forgotten the aid of the Allies and have never denied it a certain significance. The figures prove, however, that deliveries on the basis of the Lend-Lease Act only totaled 4 percent of Soviet production and amounted to a mere 3.5 percent of the entire arms expenditures of the United States.

The heroic feats accomplished by Soviet men in the Great Patriotic War on the front and at work were the outcome of the implementation in practice of Lenin's ideas on defense of the socialist fatherland, an expression of the strength of our people that had been released by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory over Hitlerite fascism scored by the Soviet people was absolutely legitimate. It has fully brought to light the advantages of socialism, its immense economic, political, social, and spiritual opportunities.

Duty to Mankind Fulfilled

Question: Victory over Hitlerite fascism brought liberation from the Nazi yoke to many European peoples, including the German people.

You, Viktor Georgiyevich, participated in decisive battles for the freedom of your socialist fatherland and the liberation of other countries. As a former frontline soldier, what ideas and sentiments move you on the 40th anniversary of the historic victory?

Answer: I participated in the war from the first to the last hour. In 4 difficult years, I learned through bitter experience what it means to lost frontline comrades, and I experienced the exciting joy of victories. On all the fronts on which I fought, I witnessed the steadfastness and unshakeable will to win with which Soviet soldiers defeated the enemy. Their deeds, their imperishable glory, embody powerful moral strength, the strength of the defenders of socialism.

Thus, shortly before the 40th anniversary of the victory, I return in my thoughts time and again to those remote spring days in 1945. Seen through today's eyes, the heroic feat of Soviet man, of the patriot and internationalist, appears in all its grandeur and significance. It was precisely the Soviet people and their brave Armed Forces who crushed the backbone of the fascist monster in the fiercest fights and who decisively helped to save world civilization from fascist barbarianism. This perception fills every Soviet man, but particularly us frontline strugglers, with the awareness of honorably accomplished duty vis-a-vis mankind, fills us with pride in our socialist homeland.

On victory day the Soviet people are paying tribute and reverence to the millions of compatriots who died on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War in the military units and partisan detachments. More than 20 million sons and daughters of the Soviet land gave their lives for the freedom and independence of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of European and Asian states, nay of the entire world. This is 40 percent of all losses in WW II. For more than 1 year, 7 million Soviet soldiers fought in European states in order to liberate the peoples of other countries from fascism. In so doing, more than 1 million Red Army members sacrificed their lives. In the Berlin operation alone, 102,000 men died in the units of three Soviet fronts on German territory.

Recalling the War Victims' Calls for Vigilance

The Soviet people mourn the victims and remember all those who gave their lives for the freedom of their people and to save the entire human society from fascist tyranny. This memory is alive in all hearts and calls for vigilance.

As a frontline soldier, I feel the urge to pay tribute to the struggle waged by the soldiers of the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition and by the members of the antifascist resistance movements against the fascist invaders in the European countries occupied and enslaved by the Nazis. Soviet people will forever remember their contribution to victory and will know how to appreciate it.

Ernst Thaelmann's party, the Communists, and other German patriots offered resistance to the Nazi terror and war. The sympathies of the Soviet people were always accorded to these brave antifascists, many of whom fought at the side of the Soviet Army and could not be broken, not in the dungeons nor in the concentration camps.

The militant partnership between the USSR Armed Forces and the peoples of the central and southeast European countries was born in the course of the war. Troop formations and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary played a great role in the common victory.

Recalling the war and the sacrifices made in it must become an effective weapon of the peoples of our earth in the struggle against those who seek to kindle another world conflagration. When people recall the war, they must realize and clearly bear in mind that war is the toughest test for humanity. It brings about sacrifices and destruction. A new war, should the imperialists dare to unleash it, would be incomparably more devastating and cruel than past wars. And it could extinguish all life on earth.

The peoples of our fraternal countries stand in the united front of the active strugglers for peace. Together with the other socialist states, the Soviet Union submits to the world a comprehensive complex of proposals and initiatives with which it wants to reliably protect the socialist community and peace on earth. What was concluded in May 1945 must never repeat itself. War cannot and must not be a means for settling international conflicts and eliminating differences in the socio-political systems of states. It must be banished from the life of men forever -- this is the most responsible task of the peoples.

To Fight Against War Before Arms Speak

Question: What are the ideas which you associate with the main lesson of World War II?

Answer: The present complicated international situation time and again prompts us to recall the events of 40 years ago, and to study time and again the imperishable lessons of the Great Patriotic War. They warn us first of all to fight against war before it has begun. Historical experience teaches: To protect peace, all the peace forces must proceed actively, unitedly, and in a coordinated manner against the aggressive, adventurous course of militant imperialist quarters. The peoples must become more vigilant.

We recall the oath taken by the victors at the graves and ruins of World War II: War never again! Just recently war veterans from the Soviet Union and the United States renewed their pledge made at the historic meeting on the Elbe River in Torgau in 1945. This brings back into our memory one of the most important lessons of the war, the example of the cooperation among the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition, in which states with different social systems were united. This historic experience is particularly topical and instructive for the present struggle against a new danger that threatens all of mankind, the danger of nuclear destruction.

The peace that has now prevailed on earth for 40 years was obtained at the cost of lives. The dead have urged it on us the living forever: Fight for peace, guard and strengthen it! Fight against war before the flames of war envelop one land after another!

Question: The European socialist states united in the Warsaw Pact 30 years ago. How do you, Comrade Marshal, assess the significance and effectiveness of this collective military-political defense alliance whose period of validity has now been extended?

Answer: The union of some European socialist countries in the Warsaw Pact organization that serves defensive purposes was an enforced step, a reaction to the threat to their security that began to come from the imperialist states immediately after the end of the war. This step was not taken until 6 years after the founding of NATO.

The Warsaw Pact organization was from the very beginning the decisive force that curbed the efforts of imperialist aggression. It actually became a solid, indestructible bulwark of peace and social progress. Time and again the world experienced how the Warsaw Pact member-countries stopped with their vigorous actions the attempts by reactionary forces to push the peoples into the abyss of another war.

I believe all this entitles me to state: The main result of the 30 years of activity by our military-political alliance is that peace has been preserved, that the imperialists have been prevented from unleashing a new world war. The effectiveness of our alliance is primarily based on the multifaceted, untiring foreign political activity of the Marxist-Leninist fraternal parties, whose alliance is the firm foundation of our cooperation. Under their leadership substantial successes have been achieved in every allied country, and thus in the entire community, in the political, social, economic, and ideological field. The armed forces of every single fraternal state and the Joint Armed Forces have reached a high level of development.

The Warsaw Pact Is an Instrument of Peace

All this has turned the Warsaw Pact organization into an effective instrument for jointly working out and implementing the peace course of the fraternal socialist countries, into an insurmountable barrier against the imperialist policy of expansion and aggression. This is why one cannot assess highly enough the historic meeting of the leading representatives of the parties and states of the Warsaw Pact member-states that took place at the end of last month and at which the protocol on the extension of the treaty's period of validity was signed. Its further all-around consolidation and strengthening is particularly important at the present time, since the United States and its allies are carrying out an intensive arms buildup on an unprecedented scale, are pursuing a course aimed at finally destroying the fruits of detente, and want to win military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. The military-political defense alliance of the fraternal socialist countries has to play an extraordinarily important role in protecting the socialist achievements of the peoples, and in preserving and consolidating peace. On the occasion of its extension, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, again expressed "our firm conviction: War can and must be prevented through joint efforts. That is the will of the peoples of our countries. That is the aim of the policy of our parties and governments, of the entire activity of the defense alliance of the socialist states."

The pact member-countries are conducting a large-scale peace offensive and are taking valuable initiatives to check the arms race and to prevent a nuclear war. The countries of the Warsaw Pact act unanimously and coordinatedly at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe, at the Vienna negotiations, and at other representative international forums.

At present the peoples of the world are concentrating their attention on the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on space weapons and nuclear weapons in Geneva. There the Soviet Union is very determinedly seeking to prevent space militarization, desired by the United States. Such a militarization would without any doubt dangerously exacerbate the international situation and would put very big stumbling blocks in the way of halting the arms race and disarmament, which is demanded by the peoples.

The Defense Power of Socialism Is Strengthened

I would like to emphasize that the peace course of the fraternal countries is accompanied by their readiness to ward off any potential aggression. That is why the Warsaw Pact countries are paying appropriate attention to strengthening their defense capability and to increasing the combat effectiveness and combat preparedness of the Joint Armed Forces. The stronger the economic and defense power of the socialist community, the more certainly will the road be blocked for the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. The growing power and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community reliably serve peace and social progress. Faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism, the CPSU will continue to do everything to further develop the cooperation of the fraternal countries, and to strengthen the common positions in international affairs.